FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

o. 2556.—Vol. LIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884.

JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, ORNHILL, LONDON, E.O. ESTABLISHED 1842.

SINESS transacted in all descriptions of MINING STOCKS and BES (British and Foreign), Consols, Banks, Bonds (Foreign and Colo-Railways, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Tramway, Shipping, I, das, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares. SINESS negotiated in STOCKS and SHARES not having a general

ery Friday a GENERAL and RELIABLE LIST issued (a copy of which be forwarded on application), containing closing prices of the week.

e forwarded on application), containing closing prices of the week.

MINES INSPECTED.

MINES INSPECTED.

EES: CITY BANK, London—SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, St. Austell.

TELEPHONE NUMBER 1003.

CIAL DEALINGS in the following (or part):mada, 363, 3d., 467 d United, 36s., atsberg, 31s. 3d., atsberg, 31s. 3d., atsherg, 31s. 3d., atsherg, 3s., 3d., ile Gold, 3s., 6d., ile Gold, 3s., 6d., isolidated, 2s., lifornia, 13s., lorado, 35s., cate Conper. 4s.

15 Roman Grav. £3 12 6
30 Schwab's Gully.
30 Spitzkop.
50 South Caradon.
15 So. Condurrow, £9½.
50 South Darren, 48.
100 South Darren, 48.
100 South Darren, 48.
100 South Darven This.
100 Grambracherry.
15 Tolima A, £7 108.
16 ditto B, £5 128. 6d.
175 Transvani Gold, 248. 6
16 Tresavean, 58. 3d.
20 Trevannance.
20 Uni. Mexican, £3 1 3
50 Victoria Gold, 98. 6d.
10 Wheat Agar, £17.
10 Wheat Agar, £17.
10 West Caradon, 18.
30 West Crebor, 18. 6d.
50 West Plotenia.
10 West Kitty.
10 Wheal Goates, 38.
20 Wh. Crebor. £1 11s.
30 Wheat Jane.
10 Wheal Hitty.
70 Wheal Silver & Lanteglos.
50 Wynand Persev. 1s.

Panuicillo, £4 2s. 6d Prince of Wales, 5s. Pestarena, 2s. Rio Tinto, £16 17s. 6d. Ruby, 12s. Richmond, £3 11s. 3d Roman Grav., £3 12 6 Schwab's Gully.

teglos. 50 Wynaad Persev., 1s. SHARES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY (ONE, TWO, OR THREE THE) ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT. BUSINESS at OLOGE PRICES in all Market TIN, COPPER, LEAD, BUVER, and DIAMOND SHARES

JAMES H. CHOPTS, 1, PINCH LANE, LONDON. AILWAYS - SPECIAL BUSINESS .- Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

OREIGN BONDS — SPECIAL RUSINESS. — Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.

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OLD AND SILVER MINES.—SPECIAL BUSINESS in ALL marketable INDIAN GOLD SHARES, and in Colombian Hydraulic tribs, Callao "Bis," Gold Coast, Guinea Gold Coast, Kongsberg, New J., Oscar, West Callao, Tolima B, Tolima B, La Plats, Rio Tinto, Fron and Bolivia, Potosi, Chile, Nouveau Monde, Ruby, Richmond, Victoria. SHARES IN THE ABOVE SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY ONE, OR THREE MONTHS ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT. JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

ISCELLANEOUS SHARES of all DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT or SOLD—SPECIAL BUSINESS:—Brighton Aquarlum, General Credit, m's Bay, Native Guano, Suez Canal, Westminster Aquarlum, and Hotel SOLD for FORWARD DELIVERY, ONE, TWO, OF THREE MONTHS, ON DE-

TWENTY PER CENT.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON. CAR GOLD .- SPECIAL BUSINESS in either the FULLY

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JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON. ANSVAAL GOLD AND SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND

FIELDS. SPECIAL BUSINESS in all Transvals Shares, including Lisbon-NYN, TRANSVAAL, SPITZ KOP, SCHWAE'S GULLY, KIMBERLEY H BLOOK. SHARES IN THE ABOVE SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY ON OSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

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mada, 5s. 9d, ankoo, 11s. atsberg, 31s.

kankoo, 11s.
kanko

100 Orita. 40 Polberro, 35s. 6d. 50 Prince of Wales, 5s. 6

Where prices are not inserted offers may be made.

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ESTABLISHED 1867.

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AND SHARE INVESTMENT NOTES — MINES, MINERALS, AND
METAL MARKETS — SHARE LIST, NO. 855, Vol. XVII., for AUGUST
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pwards.

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100 Parys Copper, 1s.
50 Prince of Wales, 5s.
10 Rio Tinto, £17½.
30 Ruby, 14s.
50 Rhodes Reef.
10 Richmond, £3 13s.
10 Roman Gravels, £3 14s.
22 Schwab's Guily, £6½.
20 South Caradon, 18s.
10 South Condurrow.63½
20 South Darren, 4s. 9d.
103 South Kitty, 10s.
25 Tambracherry.

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30 Asia Minor, 3s. 20 Ecton, 20s. 100 1

40 Akankoo, 17s. 6al paid, 10s. 5d. Frongoch, 9s. 5d. 10s. 9d. 6d. 10s. 9d. 25 Gold Coast, 4s. 3d. 5d. 10s. 9d. 6d. 5d. 10s. 9d. 25 Gold Coast, 4s. 3d. 5d. 10s. 9d. 6d. 5d. 10s. 9d. 25 Gold Coast, 4s. 3d. 5d. 10s. 9d. 6d. 10s. 9d. 6d. 10s. 9d. 10s. 50 California, 14s, 50 Colorado, 35c, 100 Kongaberg, par. 50 Condada Copper, 4s 6d. 100 Lar Plata (New), 5s 6d 30 Copper, 2s, 6d. 100 Lar Plata (New), 5s 6d 30 Last Chance. 30 Lact Chance. 30 Move Caradon, 3s. 30 New W. Caradon, 3s. 30 New W. Caradon, 4s. 30 Organos, 15s. 10 Orda (Shepherds, 9s.9d. 30 Organos, 15s. 10 Orda (Shepherds, 9s.9d. 30 Organos, 15s. 10 Orda (Shepherds, 9s.9d. 30 Organos, 15s. 150 Potoni, 9s. 6d. MANY OF THE ABOVE SHARES WILL BE

20 South Darren, 49, 94, 103 South Kitty, 10s. 25 Tambracherry. 10 Tollina A, £7½. 5 ditto B. 40 Transvand Gold, 23s. 6. 50 Tresavean, 5s. 6d. 15 Trevaunance. 15 United Mexican. 50 Victoria Gold, 9s. 6d. 10 Van, £1½. 7 Wheal Agar, £17½. 5 Wheal Basset, 20 West Callao, 3s. 6d. 100 West Caradou, 2s. 6d. 80 West Orebor, 2s. 75 West Polbreen, 10s. 16 West Kitty, £10%. 100 Wheal Coates, 2s. 9d. 10 Wheal Grebor, £1 12s. 40 Wheal Jane. 20 Wheal Kitty, £9d.

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ormerly secretary of the Malpaso Gold Mine, now the Colombian Hydraulic Gold Mining Company (Limited), a successful mine.) BANKERS - The ALLIANCE BANK (Limited), London.

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50 Lisbon-Berlyn, 12s. £d 50 Montana, £1½. 80 Organos, 14s. 6d. 100 Old Shepherds, 9s. 150 Orita, 24s. 60 Oscar Gold, 12s. 40 Transvasl, 22r. 50 Wheal Crebor, £1½. Fortnightly accounts opened in Home Railways, Foreign Bonds, Ameri and Canadian Railways, on receipt of the usual cover.

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MR. J. GRANT MACLEAN SHAREBROKER AND IRONBROKER, STIRLING, N.B., Refers to his Share Market Report on page 950 of to-day's Journal.

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WEST KITTY, TREVAUNANCE, AND NEW KITTY.

WEST KITTY, TREVAUNANCE, AND NEW KITTY.

For prospect of trade, tin markets, management of mines, rich districts, &c., see verbatin reports of meetings of these companies, recently held, supplied gratis on application to Mr. Reynolds.

300 per cent. per annum on capital as the result of investments recommended by Mr. Reynolds, and other particulars. See Mr. Reynolds's "Facts and Figures," also supplied gratis on application to him.

The present is a very opportune moment for the investment of money in securities of all descriptions.

Mr. Reynolds is a buyer of any part of 1000 Polberro shares at 30s each, and is a seller of a limited number to any of his customers at 35s, each. Desiers are offering 2s, per share for the option of buying Polberros in two years hence at &! 10s. each.

Mr. Reynolds is also a buyer of Wheal Coates shares. Correspondents will kindly state numbe. and lowest price for cash.

Mr. Reynolds transacts business with promptitude at net prices for cash only.

POLBERRO, ST. AGNES.

The shares of this mine are in favour, and will advance probably to a very

POLBERRO, ST. AGNES.

The shares of this mine has been in favour, and will advance probably to a very high figure. The mine has been inspected by gentlemen who are well known, and whose opinions are universally respected. Mr. REYNOLDS will be happy to furnish the particulars of their report, and to give to his correspondents any information in his power. The books of the company and all other particulars are open for inspection at the company's offices. The management is the same as that of West Kitty, and the property promises to be of a very high order. Mr. REYNOLDS directs attention to the fact that those who have purchased the shares can already obtain a fair profit. Mr. REYNOLDS further directs attention to the fact of his having been the first to introduce West Kitty, under very similar circumstances to those which now characterise Polberro, St. Agnes, and Mr. REYNOLDS with equal confidence recommends the latter company's shares. West Kitty, with at present 12s, per share paid, returns 30s, per share par anoum as a minimum dividend with every prospect of further increase. When West Kitty shares had only 2s, per share paid, returns 30s.

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Application.

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70 Akankoo, 16a, 3d.
30 Almada, 5a, 3d.
20 Bratsberg, £! 11s, 3d.
20 Great Holway.
30 Collaronia Gold, 12s, 6
50 California Gold, 12s, 6
510 Chalfornia Gold, 12s, 6
50 Collaronia Gold, 12s, 6
50 Monta Bau, 2s, 3d.
50 Devon Friend, 2s 3d.
50 Devon Friend, 2s 3d.
50 Devon Friend, 2s 3d.
50 Montan, £! 18s, 9d.
51 Montan, £! 18s, 9d.
52 Montan, £! 18s, 9d.
53 Montan, £! 18s, 9d.
54 Montan, £! 18s, 9d.
55 Montan, £! 18s, 9d.
56 Montan, £! 18s, 9d.
57 Montan, £! 18s, 9d.
58 Montan, £! 18s, 9d.
59 Montan, £! 18s, 9d.
50 North Blue Hills, 6d.
50 Victoria, 9s. 6d.
50 Montan, 1s. 6d.
50 Victoria, 9s. 6d.
50 Victoria,

O (Established 30 Years),

30 Old Shepherds, 2s.8d.

10 Panulcillo, £4.

75 Port Phillip, 2s. 6d.

30 Prince or Waies, £s. \$2.

25 Potosi, 9s.

10 Roman Gravels, £3½.

23 Ruby, 12s.

15 Richmond, £3 6s. 3d.

40 South Darren, 4s.

5 Tincroft, £9.

10 Uni Mexican, £3 1s.

50 Victoria, 9s. 6d.

20 Wheal Orebor, £1 10s.

10 Western Andes Gold.

£1 15s.

5 West Kitty, £11½.

40 Don Pedro, 2s. 3d. wanted. 10 Western Andes Gold. 50 East Blue Hills, 6s. 20 Organos Gold, 14s. £15s. 5 East Rose, 7s. 6d. 40 Ocear Gold, 11s. 3d., 5 West Kirty, £11½. BUYER of 15 Minera, 75 Colombian Hydraulic, 25 Orita, and 10 Tolima A and B. PURCHASES FOR FORWARD DELIVERY AT SPECIAL PRICES ON RECEIPT OF DEPOSIT OF 20 PER CENT. BANKERS: AGLIANCE HANK Limited

MESSRS. PENNINGTON AND CO., SWORN BROKERS AND SHARE DEALERS, 13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUSINESS in all DESCRIPTIONS of STOCKS, MINING and other SHARES.

ESTABLISHED 1869-BANKERS: ALLIANCE (Limited). CARN CAMBORNE TIN AND COPPER MINE (LIMITED)

In order to save correspondence and shareholders from loss, we feel it to be our duty to publicly state that there is NO FOUNDATION WHATEVER for the damaging statements that have been made by certain Dealers and Brokers respecting the above Mine. The object of such statements is to induce holders to sell at ruinous prices, and thus enable the parties in question to supply shares they have sold at much higher prices, BUT CANNOT DELIVER.

Our confidence in the Mine is unabated; its position and surroundings are a guarantee of success on further development; and if shareholders wish to sacrifice their shares for a few shillings, we will gladly buy them. But our advice is—BUY all the shares that can identify the property from the Lists which invested Brokers circuitate. BUT BE CAREFUL NOT TO FAX FOR THEM UNTIL THE CERTIFICATE IS DELIVERED.

By adopting this course shareholders will frustrate the tactics of those whose only object is to depreciate the value of their property from the most sordid of motives, whilst they do not hesitate to adopt the most unscruptious methods to accomplish their object.

ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS. 85, GRACECHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

AUSTRALIAN MINING PROGRESS-MINERAL STATISTICS OF VICTORIA

We have been favoured by Mr. C. W. LANGTREE, Acting Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, with the Victorian Mineral Statistics for 1883, which have just been issued. He reports that the officers of the Department, mineowners, mine managers, managers of banks, and others interested in mining pursuits have continued to render valuable assistance and information in connection with these stavaluable assistance and information in connection with these statistics, and the thanks of the Department are again tendered to those gentlemen. Great care has been exercised in the preparation of the following returns, and the several tabulated statements have, for the purpose of comparison, been arranged in similar order to those published in previous years.

GOLD.

The estimates of gold raised in Victoria during the past two years are respectively :-Ozs. dwts. grs. 1883. Ozs. dwts. grs.

Exported according to returns furnished by the Hon. the Commissioner of Trade and 344,181 6 0 393,443 18 0 Raised according to estimates
made by Mining Registrars 864,609 18 4 780,253 1 5
Gold purchased in Melbourne
from private holders by the
Royal Mint, banks, &c. 29,877 0 0 28,277 2 13
Purchased according to returns
made by managers of banks
and others 898,535 18 16 810,046 15 14

898,535 18 16 810,046 15 14 during 1882.

estimates furnished by the Mining Registrars of the yield of gold from quartz mining have been compared with returns obtained from mineowners and others of gold actually derived from the treatment of quartz, quartz tailings, and pyrites, and the results closely agree. The quantity of quartz raised from the mines during the past year of which returns have been obtained was 924,430 tons 19 cwts., as compared with 1,027,826 tons 13 cwts. for the year 1882. The statement giving the yields of gold from parcels of quartz respecting which the Registrars have obtained information in the past two years shows that in 1882 there were crushed or treated 1,027,826 tons 13 cwts.; which the Registrars have obtained into that of the woyears shows that in 1883 there were crushed or treated 1,027,826 tons 13 cwts.; produce, 463,463 czs. 4 dwts. 6 grs.; average per ton, 9 dwts. 0·44 grs.; in 1883 there were crushed or treated 924,430 tons 19 cwts.; produce, 440,686 czs. 9 dwts. 2 grs.; average per ton, 9 dwts. 12·92 grs. The quantities of quartz tailings, mullock, &c., crushed and treated, and the results obtained therefrom, were:—In 1882, quartz tailings, mullock, &c., crushed, 17,677 tons 10 cwts.; produce, 2088 czs. 11 dwts. 17 grs.; average per ton, 2 dwts. 8·71 grs.; in 1883, quartz tailings, mullock, &c., crushed, 27,190 tons 10 cwts.; produce, 2984 czs. 18 dwts. 14 grs.; average per ton, 2 dwts. 4·69 grs. The quantities of pyrites, blanketings, &c., treated during the period and the gold obtained were:—In 1882, pyrites and blanketings treated, 6958 tons 10 cwts.; produce, 15,053 czs. 7 dwts. 2 grs.; average per ton, 2 czs. 3 dwts. 6·38 grs.; in 1883, pyrites and blanketings treated, 7675 tons 14 cwts.; produce, 15,984 czs. 10 dwts. 20 grs.; average per ton, 2 czs. 1 dwt. 15·59 grs. During the 15 years (1869-1883) 86,680 tons 1 cwt. of pyrites have been operated on, and a total yield of 204,665 czs. 10 dwts. 21 grs. of gold obtained, equal to an average of 2 czs. 7 dwts. 5·36 grs. per ton.

5.36 grs. per ton.

The quantity of gold returned by the Registrars as having been derived from quartz and quartz tailings and from pyrites during the year 1893 amounts to 459,655 ozs. 18 dwts. 12 grs.; but complete statements of the whole of the gold yields have not been received. consequently the difference between this quantity and the 475,587 ozs. estimated by the Mining Surveyors and Registrars represents the amount of gold, respecting which no definite information has been obtained of the stone crushed and pyrites operated on. The quantities of vein quartz crushed, and the average yield of gold per ton obtained therefrom, were during the past two years, according to the information collected by the Mining Registrars in the several districts of the colony: tricts of the colony :-

tricts of the colony:—

District. Tons cwts. Ozz. dwts. grs. Tons cwts. Oz. dwt. gr.
Ballarat ... 466,754 5 ... 0 6 14 41 ... 345,677 8 ... 0 5 15:59
Beechw'th... 33,579 4 ... 0 12 16:35 ... 33,326 18 ... 0 12 8:42
Sandhurst. 264,513 0 ... 0 13 7:29 ... 296,860 0 ... 0 13 4:18
Maryboro'. 59,257 12 ... 0 8 7:33 ... 57,736 6 ... 0 9 8:33
Castlem'ne 107,215 0 ... 0 5 20:51 ... 104,964 0 ... 0 8 17:07
Ararat 67,784 5 ... 0 6 6:39 ... 53,948 0 ... 0 4 7:05
Gippsland. 28,732 7 ... 1 4 6:66 ... 29,868 7 ... 1 8 14:13
It is satisfactory to be able to again chronicle an improvement in the quantity of quartz crushed in the Sandhurst district during the last year, and also that the high average yield of gold has been maintained; but, on the other hand, the average and total yields from quartz in the Ballarat and Ararat listricts have greatly fallen off during the past year. The quantity of quartz crushed in Gippsland is comparatively small, and the high average yield, as before explained, is partly due to the fact that in many parts of the mountainous districts quartz lodes giving poor yields could not be profitably worked. The quantity of wash dirt paddled or sluiced during the year 1883, as compiled from the returns made by certain companies and individual miners, was 826,829 tons 10 cwts., and the yield therefrom 76,353 ozs. 1 dwt. 11 grs., or an average of 1 dwt. 20:32 grs. per ton. Information has been obtained respecting the crushing of 6221 tons 3 cwts. of cement during the year 1883, which yielded 1655 ozs. 12 dwts. 18 grs. of gold, or an average of 5 dwts. 7:74 grs. per ton. The numbers of miners employed (in addition to 322 persons employed in 1883 in other than gold mining) in auriferous alluvial and quartz mining on Dec. 31 in each of the past two years were:—

Alluvial Quartz Minings. Total.

District.	Alluvial miners.	1	miners	Total.		Alluvia minera	183	minera	١.	Total.	ı
Ballarat	4,167		4,562	 8,729		3,661	***	3,072		6,733	
Beechworth	3,233		1,239	 4,472	0.70	3,061		1,316		4,377	
Sandhurst	1,916		4,925	 6,841		1,697		4,737	***	6,434	
Maryborough											
Castlemaine											
Ararat	1,933		562	 2,495		1,583		644		2,227	
Gippsland	1,470		672	 2,142	***	1,012		769	***	1,781	

.....21,013 ...15,877 ...36,890 ...17,543 ...14,078 ...31,621 It will be seen that in the last quarter of the past year there was a decrease of 5269 in the number of persons employed in auriferous alluvial and quartz mines as compared with the last quarter of the previous year. In alluvial mining the decrease in the number of men employed in 1883, as compared with the last quarter of the preceding year, was 3470, while in quartz mining the decrease was 1799. There is also a decrease of 3515 in the mean number of miners employed during the year 1883 as compared with those employed during the year 1882, the respective numbers being 33,931 and 37,446. The number of Chinese engaged in mining operations in Victoria continues to decrease. On Dec. 31, 1883, the number was 6387, or 887 less than the number employed at the same date in 1882. The dealluvial and quartz mines as compared with the last quarter of the tinues to decrease. On Dec. 31, 1883, the number was 6387, or 887 less than the number employed at the same date in 1882. The decrease in the number of miners in the past year is caused by the gradual exhaustion of some of the older workings of the gold fields. Dividing the value of the gold raised, according to estimates made by the Mining Registrars and that purchased in Melbourne from private holders by the Royal Mint, banks, &c., amongst the mean number of miners employed in the year 1883, the average per man is 95%, 6s. 34d. The averages for the past two years are:—in 1882: Alluvial miners, earnings per man per annum, 68%. 14s. 1-39d.; quartz

miners, earnings per man per annum, 1311. 19s. 5·52d.; average earnings per man per annum, 951. 19s. 7·69d.; in 1883, alluvial miners, earnings per man per annum, 661. 4s. 4·14d.; quartz miners, earnings per man per annum, 1321. 13s. 1·81d.; average earnings per man per annum, 951. 6s. 3·51d.

annum, 95%, 6s. 3-51d.

During the past year the number of steam-engines employed in alluvial mining has increased by eight, and the number employed in quartz mining has increased by five, as compared with the previous year. The approximate area of auriferous ground over which mining operations have extended up to the end of 1883 is 1855 gaquare miles, and the number of distinct quartz reefs proved to be auriferous is 3779. The total area occupied as mining claims under the provisions of the bye-laws of the several Mining Boards and the area held under leases from the Crown were on Dec. 31 in each of the past two years—Totalarea held as claims: 1882, 63,984A lR.31P.; 1883, 66,228A. 3R. 2½P. Total area held under leases: 1882, 33,908A.3R. 27 7-10thP.; 1883, 32,083A.0R. 18 2-10thP.

38. 24P. Total area held under leases: 1882, 33,908A. 3R. 27 7-10thP.; 1883, 32,083A. 0R. 18 2-10thP.

The deepest shaft in the colony is the Magdala, at Stawell, which is 2409 ft. deep; other shafts in the same locality are 1940, 1830, 1815, 1770, 1565, and 1326 ft. from the surface. At Sandhurst there are shafts 1993, 1778, 1563, 1490, 1483, and 1450 ft. deep respectively; at Maldon one of 1220 ft. from the surface; and at Clunes, two shafts, 1210 and 1193 ft. respectively.

The information furnished in the Quarterly Reports of the Mining Surveyors and Registrars respecting the yields of gold obtained from great depths shows:—8273 tons of quartz, obtained from the Balarat mining district at depths varying from 590 ft. to 1205 ft. from the surface, yielded from 5 dwts. to 8 dwts. 19 grs. of gold per ton; 5224 tons of quartz, from depths varying from 300 ft. to 600 ft., from the Beechworth mining district, yielded from 4 dwts. 17 grs. to 17 dwts. 2 grs. of gold per ton; 87,347 tons of quartz, obtained at Sandhurst at various depths from 500 ft. to 1306 ft., yielded from 7 dwts. 1 gr. to 2 ozs. 6 dwts. 14 grs. of gold per ton; 31,987 tons of 17 dwts. 2 grs. or gold per ton; 51,347 tons of quarts, obtained as Sandhurst at various depths from 500 ft. to 1306 ft., yielded from 7 dwts. 1 gr. to 2 ozs. 6 dwts. 14 grs. of gold per ton; 31,987 tons of quartz from the Maryborough mining district, obtained at depths varying from 300 ft. to 820 ft., yielded from 5 dwts. to 3 ozs. of gold per ton; 20,521 tons of quartz from the Castlemaine mining district, obtained at depths varying from 300 ft. to 745 ft. yielded from 6 dwts. 11 grs. to 6 ozs. 18 dwts. 1 gr. of gold per ton; 2306 tons of quartz, obtained at Stawell from a depth of 1200 ft., yielded 8 dwts. of gold per ton; at Stringer's Creek, in the Gippsland mining district, 22,727 tons of quartz, obtained at depths varying from 300 ft. to 723 ft. below adit levels, yielded from 17 dwts. 23 grs. to 1 oz. 17 dwts. 7 grs. of gold per ton; and elsewhere in the same district small quantities of quartz, amounting to 112 tons, taken from a depth of 800 ft., yielded from 17 dwts. 12 grs. to 19 dwts. per ton. On Dec. 31 there were 1698 gold mining leases in force, and 10,333 men were employed upon 1566 of these leases. The revenue derived directly from the gold fields and mineral districts, according to the actual receipts at the Trensury, exclusive of fees, fines, and forfeitures during the last two years was:—

£ 5,711 9 0 ... £ 5,427 470 0 0 ... 407 Business licenses.. Rents for leases of auriferous and 15,688 13 1 ... 15,091 15 nses 673 5 11 ... 717 15 mineral lands

Totals£22,543 8 0 ...£21,644 5 8 One candidate presented himself for examination in Mining Surveying during the year, but failed to pass. Seven applications were lodged during the year for rewards for the discovery of new gold fields. With regard to metals and minerals other than gold it appears.

that during the past year no silver ore has been raised: 22,121.45 ozs. of silver were parted from gold smelted at the Melbourne Mint. The tin ore and black sand raised amounted to about 94 tons 4 owts. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., of which about 35 tons 14 cwts. when smelted yielded from 30 to 72 per cent. of tin, and 15 tons 19 cwts. of ore were exported. Tin exported during the year amounted to 57 tons 14 cwts. According to returns received 381 tons of copper ore were raised during the year; and 1 ton of ore, 33 tons 11 cwts. of copper, and 70 tons of regulus were exported. There were raised during the year 35 tons 10 cwts. 2 grs. of antimony ores, but no portion of this quantity was smelted in the colony. This is the only reliable record of tity was smelted in the colony. This is the only reliable record of any quantity of proper antimony ore raised. According to the Cos-toms Beturns 114 tons of ore were sent to England for treatment and sale, and this was supposed to have been obtained chiefly at Cosand sate, and this was supposed to have eeen obtained chiefy at Costerfield at various times, from quartz mixed with antimony ore, of which no record was kept as to the quantities. There was no lead ore raised during the year. About 1200 tons of iron ore were raised, which when smelted produced 600 tons of metal. According to returns received 428 tons 4 cwts. 2 qrs. of coal were raised during 1883, There were 330 tons of lignite raised during 1883, but no coal or lignite was exported; and about 1770 tons 2 cwts. 2 qrs. of flagging were caustied.

Fuller information relative to the mining of metals and minerals other than gold may be found in the tables and in the remarks upon metalliferous minerals.

The numbers of miners employed during the quarter ended Dec. 31

in mining for metals and minerals other than gold were:—Tin miners, 19; antimony miners, 20; ironstone miners, 168; kaolin miners, 10; lead miners, 4: coal miners, 48; slate and flag miners, 41; lignite miners, 12: totals, 322.

HYDRAULIC MINING IN CALIFORNIA, WITH EXPLANA-TIONS CONCERNING THE ORIGINATION OF GOLD-BEAR-ING ALLUVIUM THERE, AND ELSEWHERE.*

BY GEORGE O'BRIEN.

Our knowledge of the primitive operations of the aboriginal in-abitants of the globe in pursuit of gold is barely traditional, as habitants of the globe in pursuit of gold is barely traditional, as we are only aware that from very early times the precious metal was collected and highly prized by them, and that they chiefly extracted the visible gold, which existed in prodigious quantities on, or closely beneath the surface of the earth, and of its being particularly abundant in Asia and Africa. But we can draw more positive conclusions as we survey remains of the rude but effective contrivances used by them in later, but still remote, periods, with full evidence as to the extent of their operations in the numerous perpendicular shafts located at short distances from each other, over large areas of auriferous gravel in India, as well as from precisely similar memorials of ancients workings which remain, also further demonstrations in the abandoned hill diggings and shifted beds, and beds of rivers, in Peru, South America, flowing between the sea and cost ranges of the Andes, descending in a north-easterly direction to the River In Pern, South America, Howing between the sea and cost ranges of the Andes, descending in a north-easterly direction to the River Amazon, and that their much-coveted and enormous productions were the accumulated riches of the Incas, transferred as spoils of war to their Spanish conquerors in the sixteenth century. And for similar explorations in the same class of depositions we have the experiences of our own times, and which explain by comparison all the previous operations alluded to.

In hydraulic minus, the first work to be accomplished, after cal-

In hydraulic mining, the first work to be accompl culating that the amount or value of the material to be operated upon is sufficient to guarantee the cost of the undertaking in general, is the construction of a canal or canals to convey the requisite volume of water from the fountain head, and of sufficient elevation to command the ground to be worked upon, having also in view the levels of the necessary tunnels and shafts as outlets for the dis-charge of the gravel through them, these being engineering opera-tions requiring rauch skill and labour to avoid useless after cost. Aqueducts of considerable elevation have to be constructed across deep valleys, and the speculation is at all times problematical, as the ground cannot be properly tested until the water arrives upon d disputes may arise between the shareholders of the canal and the mining company, ending frequently in the one d the other, unless the two interests be quickly amalgamated.

The starting point should be the lowest level, or bed-rook, on the hite cement in the ancient channel, which is probably the original white coment in the ancient channel, which is probably the original silt collected in it, and is harder than the conglomerate above it, which is more easily removed. The courses of these beds can be easily traced by landmarks and indulations, and occasional exposures of the bed-rock at low levels; also trial shafts an in various places in search of it, to a depth of 100 ft. pthrough blue gravel. The grades of these beds are not steep, from 10 to 40 ft. per mile as of an ordinary river, and the calc thickness of the alluvial conglomerate is about 600 ft. in places across the ridge between the South and Middle Yuba across the Colombia. The power of the water for the operat dependent on a given volume deposited in a reservoir, and at cient elevation above the points of discharge, as on this de its effectivity to tear down the gravel. It is delivered to the by huge pipes made out of wrought iron, and laid down to follocurvatures of the surface of the ground; and the pipe I now to belonging to the Excelsior Water Company, has a diameter of on a length of 6000 ft., and 20 in. on the rest of its length of 30 being 9000 ft. in all; and this large pipe forms an inverted spaces a valley, following on the gravel, to the top of the hill the reservoir. exposures of the bed-rock at low levels; also trial shafts a

the reservoir.

These pipes offer advantages over wooden aqueducts for spa chasms, and also to avoid coursing the sides of valleys; being cheaper to construct in general, and less liable to accidents from a storms, and have the convenience for conveying the water from to point as the work of excavation advances, necessitating it would be accessed to the support of the aquaduat forward. The watershed to point as the work of excavation advances, necessitating the moval of portions of the aqueduct forward. The watershed of servoir of the Excelsior Company embraces the valley of the Se Yuba and its affluences, and the entire cost of its eight and mated canals was \$750,000. The rainfall during three years in mountains averaged 49 in, annually, whilst the medium in the apperiod did not exceed 20 in, in the plains beneath. The height the reservoir above the tailing, or Yuba river, is 393 ft; and height of the head above the floor, or outlet sluice tunnel, of Blue Gravel Mining Company was 197 ft.

The exact quantity of water required to wash every class of gas is difficult to estimate, but no quantity or pressure would be as

is difficult to estimate, but no quantity or pressure would be sive if properly arranged. The measurement of water is ef by miners' inches, by allowing it to flow from the reservoir by miners' inches, by allowing it to flow from the reservoir of seller to the purchaser through a box 10 or 12 ft. square, with a sions to obtain a quiet head, with a slide or opening cap of adjustment to any required measure; thus an opening 25 in. by 2 in., with a quiet head of 6 in. above the mile of the orifice, would give 50 in., or about 89,259 cubic to flow of water, flowing during ten hours per day, being an aman necessary for a first-class operation. The capability of Excelsior Canal, in rainy seasons, reached to a delivery 24 hours, to the various mining companies, of 21,120,000 cfeet of water, or 8000 miners' inches; and the value of the man paid for by the Blue Gravel Company in 43 months ended Not 1867, was \$157,261, being at the rate of 15 cents of \$1 per missinch; and the proportion of water used to wash down 989,165 cf yards of gravel was 17,074,758 cubic yards, or 174 cubic yard water to 1 cubic yard of gravel; and when at work the quantity gravel daily moved was 1298 cubic yards, and the estimated cost move 1 cubic yard of cravel was 5 and 7-10ths cents of \$1. But inface of contingencies the Blue Gravel Company moved 1,000 face of contingencies the Blue Gravel Company moved 1,000 cubic yards of gravel in four years, or at the rate of 250,000 cd yards per annum, and the cost of washing each cubic yard stat thus:—

Or 213 cents of a dollar per cubic yard. Thus the gravels contain gold to the value of 22 cents, of a dollar per cubic yar cover cost, and the value of the gravel referred to ranged from to 45 cents per cubic yard; and the cost of work done in shafts tunnels in the said Blue Gravel Company's mining claim reason. But with the cost of the necessary canals, paid for brown the cost of the necessary canals, paid for brown the cost of the necessary canals, paid for brown the cost of the necessary canals. \$100,000. But with the cost of the necessa Excelsior Water Company apart, the total sary canals, paid for l cost amounted to \$1,000,000, and we must note that the latter company sold water other mining companies.

The mining ground being selected a tunnel is projected fro arest and most convenient ravine, so that the starting poi bed rock towards the face of the ravine shall approach the centhe material to be removed at a gradient of 1 in 10 to 1 in 30. dimensions of such tunnel are usually 6 ft. in width by 7 ft. in h and continuing in contact with the hard river bed for the ease of excavation, collection of gold, and conservation of qui amalgam. These tunnels vary in length from a few hundred amaigam. These tunnels vary in length from a few hundred fet a mile, and some of the longer ones occupying from one to a years in execution, at a cost of from 310 to \$60 per foot of from The tunnel of the Blue Gravel Company, with length of 1358 cost in labour alone \$70,000, but it could now be driven for \$35, as skilled labour is cheaper now than then. The grade in this is about 12 per cent., and the end of the tunnel is designed to be life to the surface of the grade in the surface of the grade. which is being operated upon, and where a shaft or incline is sunkt through the bed-rock or gravel, until it intersects the tunnel. I object of this laborious operation is obvious, as the long tunnel comes a sluiceway, and through the whole length of which slain boxes are laid, for the double motive of carrying off the mater and saving the gold, and for this purpose a trough of strong plat is placed in the tunnel 2½ ft. wide, and with sides high enough contain the stream. The pavement of the trough is generally is of blocks of wood 6 in. in thickness, cut across the grain, and place on their ends, to the width of the sluiceway. The wooden blocks are usually alternated with sections of stone pavement, the stop being set endwise, and in the interstices between the stones as wooden blocks quicksilver is distributed, and as much as 2 tons this metal is required to observe a long sluice.

wooden blocks quicksilver is distributed, and as much as 2 tous at this metal is required to charge a long sluice.

The water in the canal is brought by aqueducts or other means is the head of the mining ground, having an elevation of 100 to 200 a above the lowest level of the mining ground, and is finally conveying to the property of the mining ground, and is finally conveying to the pipes are of sheet-iron of adequate strength, riveted at it joints, and measure from 12 to 20 in. in diameter, and communities at the bottom with a strong prismatic box of cast-iron, on the 100 and sides of which are openings for the adaptation of flexible tubes, made of very strong fabric of canvass, strengthened by cording, and terminating in nozzles of metal of 2½ in. to 5 in in diameter. From these nozzles the streams of water as directed against the face of the gravel to be washed, exercising credible effectivity. The volume of water employed varies of community and the work to be done, but it is not uncommon to see four sof streams acting simultaneously on the same bank, each conveying the streams. with the work to be done, but it is not uncommon to see four-streams acting simultaneously on the same bank, each conve from 100 to 600 in. of water per hour—1000 miners' inches be equal to 106,600 cubic feet of water per hour, constantly exerting force under a pressure of 90 to 200 lbs. to the square inch, var, with the height of the column. Under the continuous action of conormous force, aided by the softening power of the water, sections of the gravelly mass are dislodged, and fall with good to the softening power of the water, is sections to the design of the gravelly mass are dislodged, and fall with good to the softening power of the water, is sections of the gravelly mass are dislodged, and fall with good to the softening power of the water, is sections of the gravelly mass are dislodged, and fall with good to the softening power of the water, is sections of the gravelly mass are dislodged, and fall with good to the softening power of the water, is sections of the gravelly mass are dislodged, and fall with good to the softening power of the water, is sections of the gravelly mass are dislodged, and fall with good to the softening power of the water, is sections of the gravelly mass are dislodged, and fall with good to the softening power of the water, is sections of the gravelly mass are dislodged, and fall with good to the softening power of the water, is section to the softening power of the water, is section to the softening power of the water, is section to the softening power of the water, is section to the softening power of the water, is section to the softening power of the water, is section to the softening power of the softening pow sections of the gravelly mass are dislodged, and fall with a violence, the debris speedily disintegrating and disappearing und the resistless force of the water, and is hurried forward in sluices to the mouth of the shaft, down which it is precipitated with the whole volume of turbid water. Boulders of 100 to 200 lb. weight are dislodged and shot forward by the impetuous stress accompanied by masses of the harder cement which meet in the figuration from the great benefits the crushing and pinks the concursion from the great boulders the crushing and pinks. and by the concussion from the great boulders the crushing and powerlaing agency required is found to disintegrate it. The heavy has of 80 ft. and upwards are usually worked in two benches, the upper never being so rich as the lower, and also less firm, and therefore

worked away with greater rapidity.

Rude as this plan of saving gold appears to be, more gold is cured by it than by any other method of washing yet devised this process of work, and the economical advantages obtained be cannot be surpassed, as it would be impossible to handle such quantities of material in any other way, and we can compare cost of washing and handling a cobic yard of any iferous gravel. cost of washing and handling a cubic yard of auriferous grit—By manual labour with the pan, \$15.00; by manual lab rocker, \$3.75; by manual labour with the long tom, \$0.75; and by the hydraulic process, \$0.22. But this process, even if effective a profitable as a mining operation, may be prejudicial to the interest of the general public, if conducted on a large scale. INTER

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OUP III

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lleys, g milling, gating, st Class 5 namen ing, or ting, &c. Class ing, turn stone and

clusive of 187,051 ozs. 3 dwts. 19 grs. purchased and resold at the Mintthis quantity 284,885 czs. 0 dwt. 9 grs. were shipped to Europe as bulli-ll consequently be included in Customs return of gold exported.

^{*} Abridged from Journal of Science for August.

of material which it ro suddenly removes is merely shifted into shallows beneath, to be re-distributed by every freshet to points er and lower down until it reaches the sea-coast, creating bars at mouths of rivers in its course, and changing the hydrography of bours—as it has done with the Bay of San Francisco by its silt.

hills behind, torn up and washed by the gold miner, are abanaed as desolate and irredeemable; and the costly canals, connected with peculiar conveniences for mining purposes, eventually linto disuse from being too expensive to maintain or alter for largerightural uses.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, 1885.

he opinion has already been expressed in the Mining Journal that exhibition in London of the various kinds of mining and metalical appliances used in the different mining districts and mining niries of the world would be of mutual advantage to miners every-

gical appliances used in the distribution of the world would be of mutual advantage to miners everyere, and it was also suggested that such a project could only be
isfactorily carried out with the cordial co operation of those who
we made the Fisheries and Health Exhibitions such great sucess. Although not distinctly an international mining collection,
INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION which is to be held
tyear, and of which the preliminary advertisement appears in
other column, will, in almost every respect, answer the purpose,
ce everything of essential importance for showing the extent and
ne of mining enterprise, and the methods in which it is carried
can be included. The prospectus states that the collection of
entions will, it is hoped, serve to bring vividly before the public
progress which has been made during the last quarter of a cenyin applying the discoveries of science to the purposes of daily
for exhibit the apparatus by which a process is carried out (or a
del or diagram of it), side by side with the resulting product, but
strial processes in their consecutive stages.

ial processes in their consecutive stages,

trial processes in their consecutive stages.

the exhibits are to be limited to apparatus, appliances, processes, is products invented or brought into use since 1862, and are to be ged in 31 classes:—1. Agriculture, horticulture, and arboricule.

2. Mining and metallurgy.

3. Engineering construction and hitecture.

4. Prime movers and means of distributing their power. Railway plant. 6. Common road carriages, &c. 7. Naval archi-ture. 8. Aerona utics. 9. Manufacture of textile fabrics. 10. chine tools and machinery. 11. Hydraulic machines, presses, chines for raising heavy weights, weighing, &c. 12. Elements of chines for raising heavy weights, weighing, &c. 12. Elements of chines. 13. Electricity. 14. Apparatus, processes, and appliances meeted with applied chemistry and physics. 15. Gas and other minants. 16. Fuel, furnaces, &c. 17. Food, cookery, and stimulis. 18. Clothing. 19. Jewellery. 20. Leather, &c. 21. Indiaber and gutta-percha, &c. 22. Furniture and accessories—Fancy ods. 23. Pottery and glass. 24. Cutlery, ironmongery, &c. 25. e-arms—Milltary weapons and equipments; explosives. 26. Paper, niting, bookbinding, stationery, &c. 27. Clocks, watches, and other le-keepers. 28. Philosophical instruments and apparatus. 29. totography. 30. Educational apparatus. And 31. Toys, sports, &c. ere is also a second division, embracing three classes relating to sic. Subjoined are the classifications adopted in the groups in left the readers of the Mining Journal are specially interested.

Group II.—Mining And Metallurgy.

GROUP II .- MINING AND METALLURGY.

GROUP II.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

Class 8.—Machinery and Appliances used in Mines and Quarries: especting, searching, boring, shaft sinking, exploring, working, sling, pumping, winding, hoisting; man-engines, safety-catches, fety-hooks, hydraulic mining; tools, drills, cutters, getters, breakers, compressors; blasting, substitutes for explosives. Ventilating, thing. Aids to respiration in mines. Life-saving appliances. ashing and dressing coal and other minerals, crushers, pulverisers, sintegrators, stamps, screens, riddles, separators, classifiers, jiggers, ddles, precipitators, sawing-machines. Utilisation of waste. Class 9.—Production and Manufacture of Iron and Steel: Coke ens, blast and other furnaces; Bessemer plant, Siemens plant, were processes of making iron and steel; blast-engines; hot-blast over; steam and other hammers; rolling-machines; hydraulic and

; steam and other hammers; rolling-machines; hydraulic and forging machines, squeezers and other shingling apparatus; ction and use of maileable cast-iron; wire-making apparatus; ufacture of tin-plate, utilisation of gases and of slag; alloys and ficial compounds of iron with non-metallic elements. lass 10.—Forging and Foundry Work: Cupolas, air-furnaces, pot

maces; moulding machines, plate-moulding; forges, forging achines, bellows, blowers, fans.
Class 11.—Metallurgy of Metals other than Iron, with the exceptor of the Precious Metals—Alloys: Furnaces and appliances used the dry and wet methods of extracting and purifying copper; exaction of lead; metallurgy of zinc, tin, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, anony, argenic, mercury, aluminm: manufacture of sheet lead. nony, arsenic, mercury, aluminium; manufacture of sheet lead, ad pipe, Muntz's metal, sheet zinc, copper and brass tubes; bronzes, erman silver and other nickel alloys; wires of copper and its

Julius 12.—Metallurgy of the Precious Metals, Gold, Silver, and atinum: Furnaces and appliances used in the dry and wet methods extracting the precious metals; desilverisation of lead; amalgaation in all its forms, refining gold and silver; purification, melt-g, and working of platinum and its alloys.

OUP III.—ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURE. Class 13.—Roads: Methods and materials for constructing and wing roads; cleansing roads and pavements; road sweeping mabines; rollers; apparatus for the removal of mud, snow, &c. nater-carts, and other means of watering.

Class 14.—Railways and Tramways: Construction; excavators and ppliances used for earth-work and tunnelling. Permanent way; hills chairs stances.

, chairs, sleepers

15.—Bridges and Viaducts: Models, plans, and designs for arched, irder, suspension, trestle, and other bridges; apparatus used in

16.—Docks and Harbours: Models, plans, and designs for docks, arbours, piers, breakwaters, &c.; submarine constructions; diving paratus; dredging-machines; pile-drivers, screw piles; cofferdans; graving docks, "patent" slips, caissons, pontoons, floating ocks, hydraulic apparatus for working dock-gates, &c., gridirons. Buovs.

GROUP IV .- PRIME MOVERS, AND MEANS OF DISTRIBUTING THEIR POWER.

Class 26 .- Steam-engines and Boilers : Stationary, portable, ma locomotive; fireless locomotives; methods and means of pre-ng corrosion and incrustation; methods and appliances for pre-ng explosions, and for testing boilers; fire-grates, fire-feeders, suming appliances; valves and valve gear, steam joints, overnors, injectors, pumps; bearings, lubricators, anti-friction etals; indicators, gauges, manometers, tachomoters, dynamo-

as 27.—Gas and Air-Engines, &c. : Gas-engines, hot-air engines, monia-engines; air-compressors, compressed-air engines; amc-air engines; water-pressure engines; windmills; solar engines.

Class 29.—Means of Transmitting Power: Deignessory.

Class 29.—Means of Transmitting Power: Driving bands, shafts, lleys, gearing, clutches, distribution of power by water or by air.

GROUP X .- MACHINE TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

Class 56 .- Metal-working Machines: Lathes; planers; machine or punching, shearing, sawing, drilling, boring, slotting, shaping, milling, wheel-cutting, screw-cutting, rolling and bending, corrugating, stamping, coining, pressing, riveting, forging; emery-wheels, grinding-machines; rivet, nail, bolt, and screw-making machinery.

Class 57 Wood machine Machinery Lather (including lathes for Class 57.—Wood-working Machinery: Lathes (including lathes for mamental turning); machines for sawing, planing, moulding, morning, machines for sawing, planing, moulding, morning, machines, cork-outising, carving, veneering, cask-making, wheel-making, cork-cut-

Class 58.—Stone-working Machinery: Machines for sawing, plan-ing, turning, dressing, polishing, grinding, breaking, and crushing sone and state.

GROUP XI.—HYDRAULIC MACHINES, PRESSES, MACHINES FOR RAISING HEAVY WEIGHTS, WEIGHING, &c.

Class 59.—Pumps, hand, steam, rotary, centrifugal: Ships' pumps, pumps for corrosive fluids, hydropults, syphons, methods of raising water, methods of obtaining, distributing, and equalising hydraulic

power, accumulators.

Class 61.—Cranes and other Lifting Apparatus: Hand, steam, and hydraulic cranes; travellers; elevators, jacks, capstans, windlasses, crabs, hoists, blocks, pulleys, derricks.

Class 62.—Hydraulic and other presses.

Class 63.—Weighing machines (for commercial purposes): Steelyards; platform weighing machines; commercial balances, scales, weights, &c.; registering weighing machines; spring balances.

GROUP XIII .- ELECTRICITY.

Class 66.—Generators: Dynamos, primary and secondary batteries, thermo-electric batteries.

Class 67.—Conductors: Submarine cables and apparatus for laying them; aerial wires, and underground cables; insulators and poles; insulating and coating materials; joints and connections; underground conduits; pipes, tubes, troughs, &c., electric light heads.

Class 68 .- Testing and Measuring Apparatus: Galvanometer, mag netometers, dynamometers, volt-meters, current-meters, methods of

testing.

Class 69.—Telegraphic and Telephonic Apparatus: Needle instruments, A B C instruments, Morse instruments, type-printers, relays,
duplex and quadruplex apparatus, keys, recording instruments, automatic transmitters, electric bells, indicators, telephones, microphones,

lightning protectors.

Class 70.—Electric Lighting Apparatus: Lamps, resistance coils, cut-outs, safety-catches, switches. Fittings for glow and other

lamps, Class 71.—Electro-Metallurgy and Electro-Chemistry: Methods of depositing and coating various metals. Electrotyping, galvano-plasty. Vats, cleaning and polishing apparatus, materials, tools, appliances.
appliances.
appliances.
description and Utilisation of Power: Electric rails 72.—Distribution and Utilisation of Power: Electric rails 72.

ways, electric motors, electrically-driven boats, tricycles, and other conveyances; systems of distribution.

Class 73.—Electric Signalling: Fire and burglar alarms, railway,

Class 73.—Electric Signalling: Fire and burglar alarms, rallway, ship, and time signals, water-level and wind-indicators, tell-tales, electric clocks, chronoscopes, &c.

Class 74.—Lightning Conductors.

Class 75.—Electro-Medical Apparatus.

Class 76.—Electrolytic Methods for Extracting and Purifying Metals: Copper, zinc, lead, iron; refining the precious metals.

Class 77.—Electro-Thermic Apparatus: Electrical apparatus for war, mining, blasting, and other purposes.

GROUP XVI.—FUEL FIRENACES &C.

GROUP XVI.-FUEL, FURNACES, &C.

Class 88 .- Manufacture of Fuel: Materials and processes for the

class 88.—Banduacture of Fuel; Materials and processes for the manufacture of artificial fuel; preparation and use of liquid fuel; preparation of peat; charcoal burning.

Class 89.—Furnaces for Manufacturing Purposes: Furnaces for burning solid, pulverised, liquid, and gaseous fuel.

Class 90.—Stoves for Coal, for Gas, for Oil, &c.: Cooking-stoves and kitchen ranges; domestic fireplaces; gas-cookers; gas-burners for heating and cooking; petroleum and other stoves for heating and cooking. and cooking.

VIII.—PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS AND GROUP. APPARATUS.

Class 155.—Geographical: Surveying apparatus, theodolites, chains, levels; underground surveying apparatus; apparatus for hydrographic surveying, and for marine investigations and observations; hypsometrical instruments; tide gauges; seismographical apparatus; projections, maps, charts, models, and globes.

ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON*-No. V.

BY SIR FRANCIS C. KNOWLES, BART., M.A., F.R.S.

We have, no doubt, yet to learn the proper methods of treating some of them, if they are to enter, beyond a small proportion, into the charges of our blast furnaces; but all this will come in time, when we shall have trained up a superior class of men to take charge of that most important branch, furnace management. With fur-naces capable of yielding 400 tons a week (and that not the limit of possibility), a handsome salary to an intelligent manager combining chemical with practical knowledge, would repay itself an hundred-fold in the results to be obtained. In this respect we may take a few good hints from the practice of our neighbours over the water. We must not omit to notice the celebrated "Blackband" of Sootland and of South Wales, both, singular to say, discovered by the same person, the late Mr. David Mushet, of Coleford, whose knowledge and asgarity in the force of praiding and videouch thereby

ledge and sagacity, in the face of prejudice and ridicule, thereby realised millions sterling for everybody interested, except, alas! himself—all honour to his name and memory! We recommend our readers to visit the field of Airdie, near Glasgow, where this mineral was first opened; they will there see what it has created, and beable to appreciate its future far better than from any description in words.

"Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures Quam quoe sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, et quæ Ipse sibi tradit spectator," says our old friend Horace, and never could the lines apply more

correctly than in this case.
In South Wales, we regret to say, the blackband is, as yet, neither In South Waies, we regret to say, the blackband is, as yet, neither understood nor appreciated. There are two veins, an upper and a lower vein, greatly differing in their earthy composition; one, according to several analyses of the writer, containing on an average 5.74 per cent. of silica, and admirably saturated by alumina and lime, with 60 per cent. of iron; the other containing about 14 per cent. of silica, not so neutralised, and 56 per cent. of iron. Yet these two ores, because they go by the same name, for no other reason is discoverable, are pitched indiscriminately in huge lumps into the furnace, whence, to use the forcible description of a friend, "the iron is dragged out by the hair of its head." The clamps (heaps) in which this ore is calcined in South Wales exhibit a large sublimation of sulphur on the surface. It is not difficult to imagine simple tion of sulphur on the surface. It is not difficult to imagine simple processes by which, at no great cost, the ore could be freed from this noxious element, and put into the furnace in a more suitable adjustment of its earthy components. When this is done, we are sure that no ore in the South Welsh basin will yield iron better or more abundantly, and the quality of the pig metal will rival that of Scotland itself. If this ore should extend through Carmarthenshire into Pembrokeshire, in association with the true stone coal, as is probable, there will be flourishing ironworks there long after the Edding furnaces are cold monuments of a former industry. Belgian furnaces are cold monuments of a former industry.

The limestone necessary as a flux for the iron ores is, generally speaking, very pure and moderate in price, and in many situations, particularly in the North of England, there is the choice of magnesian limestone to render the cinder more easily fusible and liquid, and more free from iron, thus economising both ores and fuel, and improved the couldry of the scalars.

more free from iron, thus economising both ores and fuel, and improving the quality of the produce, while protecting the furnace from accidents.

We cannot close this part of our subject without saying a few words on the subject of peat fael, of which there is an enormous store both in England and Soctland, and in Ireland. Without entering into the vexed question whether peat-coke can be successfully and economically used in the smelting of iron ores, we have no doubt whatever that it could be employed in the German refining forge with most excellent effect upon the produce. Thus the pig metal made so cheaply and abundantly in Yorkshire and in Scotland could be transported to the peat charcoal, the water power, and the cheap labour of Ireland, there to create a new branch of industry, to the comfort and happiness as well as to the social improvement of thousands of her sons. We feel strongly that these peat bogs are

really part of the resources of our iron industry, and we cannot too strongly protest against the wretched economy and short-sighted policy which propose to drain the peat, and by killing the "sphag-num" in which it takes its growth, cut off for ever the supply of this valuable store of fuel.

valuable store of fuel.

LABOUR.

We now arrive at what seems, after the comparison of the material resources of England with those of Belgium, to be the turning point of this controversy—the comparative value and price of labour, and the comparative advantages under which it is employed in the two countries, as arising partly out of the artificial relations between masters and men, and partly from the action of the Government. We dismiss at once, as quite insensible in effect, the differences in the tenure of minerals in the two cases. It cannot possibly signify, where the market rate is to be paid, whether the royalty, or "redevance," be paid to an individual, or to the Government, except that in the latter case we may have to suspect the possibility of political favouritism, particularly where the opening of any new establishment is hedged in by so many formalities, instead of depending upon the mere will of the parties interested, as it does with us, to which we give our decided preference. In what, then, does the relation of the Belgian workman to his work, or to his employer, excel our own?

Messrs. Creed and Williams say that he is more free from the interference or restrictions of the Government (Times, Dec. 24, 1866). We cannot see this. He is prohibited from employing in the works his children under 10 years of age, and he is compelled to subscribe to a fund devoted to their education, to the relief of himself and his family in sickness, and to making provision for his widow and orphans, to which fund his employer also contributes. What is this but a substitute for a poor rate, and for the voluntary system of education of England, in exclusion of that superior moral discipline surely implied in the establishment of benefit societies and insurance societies by the action of the men themselves? That it is desirable to make the schools for the children of our working men more industrial than they are may be true, but we still may think that the LABOUR

societies by the action of the men themselves? That it is desirable to make the schools for the children of our working men more industrial than they are may be true, but we still may think that the first end of education is to form a more intelligent and moral member of society, a better citizen, not a mere industrial machine to be worked out by capital. As to the restriction, in point of age, at which our youth should be employed in mines and forges, there is something more to be considered than the supply of cheap labour for the masters, or extra present gains for the families of the men. It is our duty to watch over the perfection of our race, to which we owe all our supremacy alike in the arts of peace for our comfort, and in those of war for our protection and security. In this respect, as in others, to live upon our capital, as it were, to bring into existence a puny race, degenerating with each successive generation, of stunted growth, feeble constitution, and weak intelligence, is not the way in which to win in the great race of industry; it is absolute ruin, hopeless and irretrievable. Far from deprecating the action, both of Government and of private benevolent institutions in this direction, we invite it, for it cannot be too efficient for its great purpose.

we invite it, for it cannot be too efficient for its great purpose.

Upon the whole, we cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that Messrs. Creed and Williams, no doubt actuated by the best of motives, have been needlessly alarmed by a mere commercial acci-dent, depending probably upon an ill-advised regulation of prices by the ironmasters in the circumstances of the market, and unreanable demands of the men, as a reference to the facts and figures

ould readily prove.

The action of the trades unions has, we admit been ill-judged and The action of the trades unions has, we admit been ill-judged and injurious to the prosperity of the trade; but so has been also that of the masters' unions. The only cure of the evil, we submit, is to dissolve both unions, and make the simple but wholesome experiment whether we cannot get on better without them. There are no bankers' unions, cotton masters' unions, exc., although men in the same interest necessarily have a tacit concert of action in business. Competition, open and unrestrained, individual action prompted by individual sagacity and free as air, is the real cure for the evil. What an absurdity it is for a body of men, the very essence of whose commercial existence is hourly rivalry in contracts and sales, to profess to have a common action in the market! One man has a speciality for iron suitable for rails; another for iron suitable for nailrods; a third for iron suitable for gun-barrels; and so on through a dozen different applications of the material: how can these men agree upon the prices which are to rule the market? Again, one agree upon the prices which are to rule the market? Again, one man has a superior, the other an inferior, or more costly, supply of coal or iron ore: how can any price be devised to meet cases so different?

The same applies to the men employed. Hitherto the practice The same applies to the high employed. Interest the practice has been (masters and men have been equally to blame) to deal with the mass wholesale, without the slightest reference to superiority in manual skill, or power, or intelligence, leaving no fairplay to honest ambition and to the gifts of Nature, but reducing the clever and the stupid, the active and the lazy, the giant and the dwarf, to one and the same dreary, hopeless level, from which there is no escape.

But we are rejoiced to see that at last the more intelligent of the men are awaking to a sense of their thraldom, and are taking resolution to a betain from any longer forcing fatters for themselves and

men are awaking to a sense of their thraidom, and are taking resolution to abstain from any longer forging fetters for themselves, and are forming a counter-union for the purpose of common action and mutual protection against the tyranny of their trades unions.

As a substitute for the unions, both of the masters and of the men, we venture to suggest a union of both, and the establishment of meetings at which prizes of value and distinction in medals, &c., should be given to the best workmen in each class of labour; that classes should be formed, according to the merit displayed on these occasions, under the adjudication of juries fairly chosen, and that thenceforth, by common consent of all, wages should be decided upon between masters and men according to the quality of the labour upon between masters and men according to the quality of the labour to be hired. It is hardly necessary to add that a certain length of service should determine the preference of the superior classes for the position of foremen and overlookers in the mills and forges, &c.,

the position of foreign and overhooders in the limits and lorges, &c., as a pension fairly carned by long, valuable, and faithful service.

To resume: We venture to come to the conclusion that if we do not fear Prussia and Germany, with their pure and magnificent stores of iron ores of all kinds, it is certainly not Belgium that need cause us any alarm for our supremacy in siderurgy. Our material resources are proved to be far superior in quality, lower in price, and boundless in extent and our men are even more sufferied than our boundless in extent, and our men are even more splendid than our minerals. Let us watch with parental care over this last, this best, this most precious gift of Providence, and rest assured that our patrimony is the oldest and most noble of human arts, is not destined to mony is the order and most not the puny hands of the Walloons and the Flamands. We have said nothing of the improvement of our methods by means of the applications of scientific discovery; but we are at least upon a level with other nations in that respect, and are not very likely to fall behind in the race. Mr. Martien opened a new field in the conversion of cast metal; Mr. Bessemer, opened a new neid in the conversion of class metal; arr. Besseller, skilled in turning to practical account the inventions of others by a small supplement of his own, followed; and we are told in confidence that another method is ere long to be applied, which will accomplish all that Mr. Besseller professed to do in the first instance, but has not as yet succeeded in doing; and then a new era in the not as yet succeeded in doing; and then a new era POSTCRIPT.

Since the above was written, it is a great satisfaction to learn that the doubts of the writer, as to the genuine character of the iron said to be the produce of Belgium, and delivered under this much talked of Dutch contract, turn out to be something more than mere suspicion or conjecture. It has transpired (see a letter signed "Septimus Ledward" in the Times Money Article of Feb. 14, 1867) that pig-iron has been largely imported from England into Belgium, converted by cheap labour in the mills and forges of that country, and re-exported to be sold as Belgian produce! This is in exact accordance with what we know aliunde to be the commercial morality of that country. But we are able to add something to the informaof that country. But we are able to add something to the information conveyed in the above letter. The writer of this essay was present at a series of trials in the puddling furnace made of mixtures or first quality English pig and other metal with metal the produce of Belgium, and the result was that one-fourth of the charge sufficed to give a totally different quality to the produce—in fact, to convert it from indifferent, or even positively bad iron, into iron of very fair, sometimes, in the case of best Belgian metal, into excel-

^{*} Being the Newcastle Prize Essay first published in 1867, and now reprinted because indicating the direction whence an improvement in our fron industry may be looked for.

lent iron. Indeed, since the above disclosure of facts (which he has long suspected) the writer has no longer any doubt that this is the true explanation of this Dutch contract. Our readers will observe that in this case the excess of cost of 2*l*. is at once reduced to 10s., a difference more readily covered by the difference in the cost of labour, and bringing the profit on the transaction rather more within the limits of probability. It is, however, a good lesson to our workthe limits of proba men, at any rate!

Meetings of Bublic Companies.

NORTH MEXICAN SILVER MINING COMPANY.

NORTH MEXICAN SILVER MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of debenture-holders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Aug. 9.

Sir JOHN J. JENKINS, M. P. (Chairman of the company) presiding. Mr. F. W. Porter (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The directors' report was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, we are anxious in carrying out this concern to have the thorough sympathy of all who are concerned. Personally I may say I have taken some pains to ascertain as to the correctness of the reports made by those who visited the mines. I personally relied upon Mr. Provis more than the others, because Mr. Provis is well known to me personally in connection with some friends of mine. He did a great deal of work for them, and they have every confidence in his ability, and in his knowledge of mining matters. I must confess that when first the reports of the company were placed before me I thought they were rather too good to be true, because the prospectus held forth advantages unds as are not often put before the public, and the question naturally arose, if these mines are so rich as they are represented to be why are they placed before the public? However eastlanded myself by a long interview which I had with Judge Bott, and the supplies were always patienteerly and interview which I had with Judge Bott, and the mode of working them have of such a very primitive nature, we cannot wonder that these rich treasures have been laying so long in the ground untouched. Now that the railway is within a short distance of the mines this is changed. We are in negociation for first-class machinery over there, at the most economical prices, as stated in the report. We are not going to carry on any experimental work, but to use that which has been found to give the best possible result. Of course we cannot speak definitively as to the probable working of the mine, but we have every reason to believe that it will be a success. As business men you know it depends a great deal on the manageme

quire of some sorrespondents in America—Messrs. Wells, Fargo. and Co—who enquired fully as to the mines, and found that they had been worked successfully for some time. I have a strong belief that this company will prove highly successful.

Mr. T. B. Paovis: I may premise my remarks by giving another reason to that stated by the Chairman why foreign capital is invited to work these mines—in consequence of the Federal Congress of the Republic of Mexico reducing the tax on silver from 5 per cent, at which it stood formerly, to \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. That reduction, coupled with the railway and other facilities for working, will have greatly increased the value of this company's property since I inspected it. You will see by this plan of the property that the Mexicans excavated the ore from an open outting 100 ft. wide by 200 ft. deep at the very top of the mountain, the lode being a true fissure vein 5 ft. wide. To accomplish this they cut down trees and notched them, so as to form ladders, and the men carried the stuff up in leathern sacks on their backs. Consequently they only took the richer parts of the ore, leaving behind large quantities of ore of a percentage now capable of yielding large profits. Lower down they had excavated another open cutting, from which they also extracted rich ore. Now, if the top excavation had been the only one to guide me I should not have recommended the property as I have done, as I should have been afraid that it was a surface deposit; but on finding this rich ore extending down the hill, and having been proved in depth in the mine, and seeing the lode projecting from the hill like a huge backbone right from the top to the bottom, i came to the conclusion that it was a true disure vein extending from surface downwards. Ore in large quantities was extracted by Judge Bell, the venture, in each to the conclusion that it was a true fissure vein extending from surface, he having driven this level in La Gloria, and having sens a shat 250 tt. deep, in ore all the way, thus provi

the of thanks was then passed to the Chairman and directors, and the

WESTERN ANDES MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, on Thursday, the CHAIRMAN of the company presiding.

Mr. A. L. HUTCHISON (the secretary) read the notice calling the

meeting.

The accounts showed that the net profits of the year, together with the balance of 1032. 5s. 9d. brought forward, and the sum of 258l interest on investment, &c., amounted to the sum of 10,728l. 10s. 1d., and after deducting the two several dividends of 2½ and 3 per cent. from this sum, there remained a sum of 6525l. 5s. 1d. 0ut of this sum the directors recommended a further dividend of 5 per cent. (making a dividend of 10½ per cent. for the year), free of income-tax, leaving a sum of 2398l. 15s. 1d. to be carried forward.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, the directors are very happy to see you on the present occasion, especially as they present to you a report better than you have had for some years past. You are asked to-day to make a dividend of 5 per cent, which will make a total dividend for the year of 10½ per cent. The directors trust that they will now be in a position to continue dividends, if not greater, at all events equal to the present dividend. The directors have had very great difficulties to contend with for some years past, and, in fast, I may say the directors have not recovered the disastrous effects of the wars which took place some time since. At any rate, this I may say—that the directors have in the mine as great faith as they have ever had as to its being a most valuable property. I move that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. F. NALDER seconded the motion, and asked whether anything was likely

Most valuable projects.

Mr. F. NALDER seconded the motion, and asked whether anything was likely
to be done about the smelting business. There was some talk about it some

to be done about the smeiting business. There was some talk about it some time ago.

The CHARMAN: It is under consideration now of the directors. We have a gentleman, Mr. Opina, from Medellin, who thinks he can, even with the oven we have got, try an experiment, and see it he can make it succeed in smeiting but that of course is a matter of consideration. But the idea has not been lost sight of. If we sent out smelting worksfrom here it would be a very heavy cost, and if we succeed in getting the experiments carried out successfully there it may tempt us to incur a large expenditure.

The resolution was then put and carried.
On the motion of Mr. P. NALDER, seconded by Mr. C. O. ROGERS, the retiring directors, Messrs Heseltine and Sankey, were re-elected.

The CHAIEMAN next formally declared a dividend of 5s, per share, making with the interim dividend previously declared a total dividend for the year of 10½ per cent.
On the motion of Mr. BENNETT, seconded by Mr. F. NALDER, the auditors, Mr. W. A. Michael and Mr. O. O. Rogers, were re-appointed.

The CHAIEMAN mentioned that a day or two previously he had seen two gentlemen, one from Bogota and the other from the mine, both of whom spoke exceedingly well of the mine, and said that the company had there a very valuable property.

Mr. F. NALDER asked whether the adjoining mine, to which reference had

Exceedingly well of the limits, and said an extension of the liber property.

Mr. P. Nalder asked whether the adjoining mine, to which reference had been made at a previous meeting, had yet been sold by the proprietors?

Mr. C. O. Rogers said it had not, nor had it been worked since the revolution, but another mine next to it was being worked with magnificent results.

A SHARREGOLDER: What do you mean by magnificent results?

Mr. C. O. Rogers: Well, they have made pretty near half a million of money out of it, which is satisfactory, considering they had no capital when they seem.

began.

Mr. Hexeltine: I should be sorry for the meeting to separate without the directors certainly, and I am sure also some of the shareholders present, expressing their profound regret at the death of Mr. Percy Brandon, who was the founder of the company, and connected with it from its commencement. He gave us the best of advice, and worked with the greatest real for the interests of the shareholders. Fortunately he had for his brother our worthy Chairman, who was in such intimate relationship with him that he was able to impart to him all that was necessary for the conduct of the business; but we may greatly deplore his loss, and I should like to place on record this testimony of our sympathy.

The meeting then broke up.

BIRDSEYE CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Here the control of t

manner in which the company had been prohibited from using the water; in he might mention that, just as he was entering the office to-day he met a frise who was interested in hydraulic gold mining in California, and who stast that negociations on the subject were going on with the Federal Govenment, and it was hoped that there would be an early resumption of hydrau work. But even if hydraulic washings were not resumed the company he good prospects in the drift claims. The Unde Sam claim had yielded a prea and no doubt would yield a larger profit when they out into better grows and no doubt would yield a larger profit when they out into better grows for hydraulic mining; and now the authorities, by prohibiting the use of which ad carried to have a subject to the property of the country had been due to the gold mining; and now the authorities, by prohibiting the use of which had carried to country to prosperity. He thought that wiser counsels must pread and that the companies must either be allowed to resume hydraulic washing or else receive some compensation. The company derived the property directly the country to be compensation. The company derived the property directly the country to be compensation. The company derived the property directly the country that company should not continue to go on making profits. Cut would allow such an injury to be inflicted on the companies. He as a moved the adoption of; the report and accounts. —Mr. A. G. KITCHING a conded the motion.

A discussion ensued on some matters of minor interest, in which Mr. Walke, Mr. Steel, Mr. C. O. Regers, Mr. Perring, and one or two other gentlemen to a part, and the Chairman replied to one or two questions which were put part, and the Chairman replied to one or two questions which were put factations at the mine were good from the drifts, independent of the hydrain washing.

The resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was then put as

ag. resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was

On the motion of the United Analysis of the condition of the Matters, was re-elected.

Mr. George Batters, was re-elected.

Mr. George Batters, in acknowledging the compliment, said he belied they had a good mine which would last many years. He had great fail these drift operations until washing should again be permitted in some reable form. These mining operations were carried on before the farmers as there, and it was to these mining operations that the greatness of the State mainly due, and he could not but think that some alteration would be mad the recent arbitary law which prohibited hydraulic working. At any rate drift could be carried on, and he believed this would result in profit for many years. There was no doubt they had an excellent superintendent is Goodwin.

Goodwin.

Mr. C. O. ROGERS said that there was no doubt that in Mr. Goodwin they have a most excellent and reliable man.

Mr. WALKER asked whether the company had any claim upon the Units States Government in consequence of the prohibition to use water for washing. The ULLIRMAN said that the hydraulic companies were acting under the vice of the solicitor to the Mining Association in California, which companies The CHAIRMAN said that the hydraulic companies were acting under their vice of the solicitor to the Mining Association in California, which compete all the hydraulic companies.

On the motion of Mr. STREIL, seconded by Mr. PERRING, the auditors, Mr. C. C. Rogers, and Mr. C. Hopkinson, were reappointed.

The CHAIRMAN said the might mention that last year Mr. Rogers spont was time at the mine at his own expense, and had gained very valuable information regarding the position and prospects of the mine.

Mr. C. O. Rogers acknowledged his re-election, and bore out, from person observation, what the Chairman and Mr. Batters had said regarding the goal prospects of the mine.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings,

EAST POOL MINING COMPANY.

EAST POOL MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held on the mine of Monday.

Mr. GEO. A. Mitchell in the chair.

The usual preliminaries having been disposed of, Mr. John Ham (the purser) presented the statement of accounts showing—Tin sill 16,2761. 12s. 2d. (average, 45l. 3s. 1d. per ton); arsenio, wolfram, as copper and tin halvans sold, 1493l. 19s. 11d.; cirriage of tin on 38l. 7s. 10d.; income tax off dues, 20l. 14s. 6d.; discount, 1l. 16.; 1=17,83l. 10s. Mine cost and merchants' bills, 9836l. 14s. 8d.; fine months' contributions, at 50l. per month, towards Carn Brea wis charges; bank charges, 40l. 12s.; stannary assessment, 20l. 13s. 2d. dues payable, 100ll. 15s. 6d.; leaving balance, being profit, 673ll. 14s. Out of this a dividend of 1l. per share was declared, and 33ll. 14s. Carried to reserve fund, which now amounts to 877l. 2s. 3d.

The report of Capts. Bishop, Penhall, and Curtis, the agents, we read;—The engine-shaft was sunk 11½ fms. below the 2l, which level was well for the 30l. a fathom. A winze was being sunk in this level east from croses near the dip; the winze was down 6 fathoms, on an average 30l. a fathom each. The 200 east was also worth 30l. a fathom. Since the last may also a sunk 10l. a fathom as the sun and the engine lode at about 25 fms. south from the shaft. The lois we much disordered, and though two or three branches had been cut which we much like the caunter lode, they all dipped north; a branch had, however, sun and the great lode were valued—The 190 west, 13l. a fathom; and four stopes, and on a average 22l. each; the 190, on the south part, 15l. a fathom; and the great lode were valued—The 190 west, 13l. a fathom; the 13l sun on this lode might be expected further south. The other points of operalies at the great lode were valued—The 190 west, 13l. a fathom; the 13l sun on the 190. a fathom; the 190 west, 13l. a fathom; and four stope, and on an average 25l. each; the 190 west, 13l. a fathom; the 13l sun or the sun of the analysis of the sun of the archive t

ee, at 54, per fathom. In the last 3 fms. the lode is much stronger, and e same congenial character as the ore ground in the 30, east and west of associare. Undoubtedly the driving of this end will open up a large secretary of the control of the

THAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. LESLIE THORNTON

FOREIGN MINES.

IMADA AND TIRITO CONSOLIDATED SILVER.—Capt. Wm. Roberts softs as follows on July 10, shortly after arriving at the mines: He recomes divining the 24 fm. level in the Mina Grande from the south end on the lide to the Balvanera shaft about 80 ft., and he has set men to work on it chart of a good body of ore, and as the lodes are approaching each other in super levels the main lode, the 100 lode, and the western branch should ma junction at the 38. Junctions of this sort have frequently made large siles fore, and should it prove so in this instance it will entirely after the siles and prospects of the mines for the better. On the Primera Veta lode fitted the he recommends driving the Tunnel level about 35 ft. up to the it, the level being still in green ore, as the main lode when previously met his nontact with the silde resulted in the discovery of large bodies of ore.

—Capt. Richard Harris on July 5 reports: That as the paystresk at the 24 king north has been for some days diminishing, and was then valueless, work his point would be discontinued after this week. At the 49 ft. level the get in the north of the rise was then level with the back, showing about 2 ft. ged milling ore, value 8 tons per lineal tathom.

the rise was then level with the back, showing about 2 ft. rains 6 tons per lineal tathom.

-Joseph Garland, Aug. 8: Engine-Shaft: During July out for bearers, eistern placed in the 24 in a position to g north and south from that level, plunger life fixed from launders put in position to carry the water to the reserd, and pumping commenced on July 17. A few day's de used by signs of weakness in the balance-bob loading, the ring been accustomed to work requiring such stability.

as cut out for bearers, cistern placed in the 24 in a position to coming north and south from that level, plunger lift fixed from ce, and launders put in position to carry the water to the reservent pleted, and pumping commenced on July 17. A few day's dever, caused by signs of weakness in the balance-bob loading, the not having been accustomed to work requiring such stability, and rot prudent to strengthen it before proceeding to pump regularly, done, and we think effectually. The drawing and piunger lifts ng very satisfactorily, and the shaftmen have been sinking regularly. I the old engine is now entirely superseded, and winding d whim-shaft discontinued. Water for dressing now descends in the reservoir, and we are no longer dependent on Tangye's or supply of water from the valley. These arrangements will eable saving in coal. We hope to resume stoping in the 24 next ntinue to dress the surface reserves, and on July 17 forwarded a officie copper ore to Lisbon for shipment.

COPPER.—John Daw, A. W. Daw, Aug. 8: York's Shaft: In idriving west the lode 3½ ft. wide; the composition being quarts and in driving west the lode 13½ ft. wide; present value, 12½, per funding west the lode 15½ ft. wide; present value, 13½ per fathom. There are seven stopes work: and bottom of these levels. We value them at 124. 103, per funding which is the shaft the lode 2½ ft. value, 104, per fathom. In the 10 driving west of this shaft the lode 2½ ft. value, 104, per fathom east. In No. 3 adit driving west the lode is 3 ft. 1132, per fathom cast. In No. 3 adit driving west the lode is 3 ft. 1132, per fathom east. In No. 3 adit driving west the lode is 3 ft. 1132, per fathom east. In No. 3 adit driving west the lode is looking gover 3 ft. wide, and is yielding 13½, worth of ore per fathom most westerly point, and nothing done above or below, makes 16 lible. We have him to stopes working in the bottom present value, 12½, per fathom. All our machinery is in good repair every satisfactorily. Murchison engine is ready to start at any e ne

storiare.—Capt. Lanksbury, June 25: No change worthy of special remark taken piace in either the 26, aouth-east of incline, or in the winze sinking for the 15 since last report; occasional spots of copper ore are seen in both can. The stopelin back of 35 yields 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The ground in sintermediate level in back of 35, south of winze, bas failen off in value. The same post to cut out side of level, where the rock is of a promising charles, providing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The same post to copper ore per fathom. The ground in the same post of the cut out side of level, where the rock is of a promising charles, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The same post to copper ore per fathom. The same post of the sa

Of Worcester, Gordon, and L'Esperance.
CRIONTALES—Manager, July 25: During the month we put 19 tons of quarts
CRIONTALES—Manager, July 25: During the month we put 19 tons of quarts
This quarts was obtained from Consucio, and was made up from 109 tons foregits
to the skamp in Petruary, 72 ton standing over from April and 16 tons in clearthe to the skamp in Petruary 72 ton standing over from April and 16 tons in clearthe tons of the consucion of the consucion

at present. I am driving the engines winding, crossing, and pumping, are reter to crush what we can get, as it costs a mere trifle more than pumping only would.

JAYALL—G. E. Chambers, July 5: Although in my last I held out hopes of soon having water-power we were compelled to pass the whole of June with the agine. Now I have the satisfaction to inform you this expense is avoided, at room July 2 there has been water sufficient.—Mine: Pim's tunnel advanced 3% varas. San Pablo's shaft descended 2% varas. In Nispero stope No. 3 thievel to east was driven 4% varas, and the level to west in same stope 9 varas. The level to west in sinking No. 1 was driven 1% vara, and a rise commenced In sinking No. 2 the level to east Negarity of the varieties of t

HATSORE GOLD.—B. D. Finnmer, July 19: Hining Operations: In my 164: plat week It finnmely on what broken into old workings in bottom of the ear gine-shaft, on the subferly. Since them we have dropped the purity *It. 2 in., and the property of the propert

onth into the Oriterion ground has been resumed, and is now in a distance of 55 ft.: width of lode 2 ft. 6 in., stone payable.—No. 3½ Level, Old Man Lode: The tributers are driving an intermediate level, stone looking very well at present, gold frequently seen.—No. 5 or 690 ft. Level, Old Man Lode: The drive coing north has been extended a further distance of 35 ft.; total, 302 ft.: stone pow. Have commenced a rise, and hope to reach payable stone soon.—No. 5 or 144 ft. Level, Old Man Lode: The drive going north is in a distance of 123 ft., total, 302 ft.: stone pow. This drive has been stopped for the present.—No. 4 or 374 ft. Level, Oblinson's Lode: The drive north is in a distance of 125 ft., total, 302 ft.: stone looking well ut present.—No. 3 or 300 ft. Level, Robinson's Lode: A party of tributers have segun driving south for a block of stone left many years ago.—South Shatt, No. 3 or 300 ft. Level, Robinson's Lode: The tributers are getting payable stone north and south of the shatt. There are five other parties now working at this shaft, at principally prospecting. All the underground works are ingood order. Preparations are being made for getting the new blower to work.

— June 30: Total quartz crushed for the month ending June 11, 2013 tons; total gold obtained 482 ozs. I dwt. 12 grs.; average per ton 4 dwts. 15 grs.; receipts, for gold sold obtained 482 ozs. I dwt. 12 grs.; average per ton 4 dwts. 15 grs.; receipts, for gold sold obtained from tributers 1234. Se. Payments (including 236, 10s. oaid for firewood, and 120. Zs. 1d., paid for new blower and pipes) 1496. 10s. 10d. ress. 252 Z. 2. 10d.; balance carried for ward to next month's account, 4232. Zs. 64. credit.

ANTA BARBARA GOLD.—The produce for July was 2500 olts.

oald for brewood, and the first forward to next month a account, from 281, 28, 103.; balance carried forward to next month a account, credit,

-ANTA BARBARA GOLD.—The produce for July was 2500 oits. of gold, worth, at 3s. 6d, per oiv., 10621. 10s.

ST. JUHN DEL REY.—Felegram from Morro Velho, dated Rio de Janeire A g. 11: Produce for the month of July, 18,500 oits.; value, 71694. Yield, 3 's oits. per ton.—Cuiata: 1750 tons stamped; yield, 1 '4 oits. per ton.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:

Cardiff And Newport Patent Fuel Company, Arrow Brand (Limited).—Capital 25,0004, in shares of 104. To carry on at Newport, Mon., and elsewhere, the business of makers, manufacturers, buyers, sellers, and shippers, of patent and other fuel. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Fry. Penarth; O. H. Riches, Cardiff; A. T. Simonds, Llandaff; J. W. Pyman, Penarth; A. J. Stevens, Newport; C. M. Jacobs, Penarth; A. Holman, Penarth

A. J. Stevens, Newport; C. M. Jacobs, Penarth; A. Holman, Penarth, THE PARA CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 88,750L, in shares of 10l. To acquire a concession for establishing and carrying on a sugar manufacturing business in the Empire of Brazils. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Walter, 34, Leadenhall-street; J. H. Wicks, 38, St. Luke's-road; C. F. Gundtorg, Wimbledon; L. H. Marks, 34, Colville-square; F. R. Rowe, 39, Huddleston-road R. W. Buss, 13, Alexander-road; C. J. Collins, Hampetad. J. Collins, Hampstead.

J. Collins, Hampstead.

EMERSON, WALKER, AND THOMPSON BROTHERS (Limited).—Capital 36,000l., in shares of 20l. To acquire and carry on an engineering business situated at 11, Leadenhall-street, London; Winlaton, near Blaydon-upon-Tyne; and Dunston, county of Durham. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. Walker, 11, Leadenhall-street; G. Thompson, Winlaton; J. Thompson, Newport; E. J. Eyres, 11, Leadenhall-street; H. Eascott, 11, Leadenhall-street; A. Smith, East Dulwich; A. W. Gillett, Edmonton.

THE INVICTA INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000l. in shares of 10l. To acquire, deal in, sell, or otherwise dispose of THE INVICTA INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital cooks, in shares of 10t. To acquire, deal in, sell, or otherwise dispose of, property, houses, tenements, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G. Hulbund, Maidstone; F. King, Maidstone; J. McVitie, Maidstone; W. Cox, Maidstone; S. H. King, Maidstone; H. A. Hughes, Maidstone; W. Cox, Maidstone.

H. A. Hughes, Maidstone; W. Cox, Maidstone.

THE LANCASHIEE STEAM COMPANY(Limited).—Capital 100,000l., in shares of 10l. The manufacture and applying of gas for the supply of light, power, and steam to such factories and other works, that are not collieries or ironworks, in Lancashire. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Morriss, 24, Hollydale-road; J. Bartholomew, Leyton; G. W. Peacock, Mile End; F. G. Young, 6, Anerton-street; C. T. Ferry, Upton Park; W. Amies, Croydon; A. H. Barrett, New Southgate.

A. H. Barrett, New Southgate.

THE LLWYNDU GRAIGOLA COLLIERY AND BRICK COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 4000%, in shares of 1%. To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, and work collieries, mines, minerals and mining rights in South Wales and elsewhere, and in particular a certain colliery and stone quarries situated in the Swansea Valley, this property comprising about 14 acres, and the stock, plant, machinery, implements, and effects belonging thereto. The subscribers (who take one share) are—D. O'Sullivan, Swansea, merchant; T. R. White, Ystalyfera, engineer; D. R. Stephens, Swansea, colliery agent; J. White, Ystalyfera, M.S.; D. Davies, Swansea, accountant; W. G. Fay, Swansea, gentleman; D. L. Rees, Clydach, colliery proprietor.

THE LEKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC COMPANY is re-registered,

THE ILELEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC COMPANY is re-registered, and becomes incorporated under the Limited Companies Liability

"ANCHOR" SPELTER-WORKS (Limited).—Capital 30,000L, in shares of 11. To acquire of the Bagillt Zino Smelting Company (Limited) certain smelting-works situated in the county of Flint, and to continue the business in connection therewith. The subscribers (who take are share each) are—J. M. Gibbs, Liverpool; J. B. G. Peters, Liverpool; T. Holden, Barnley; R. W. Williams, Kirkdale; T. Weaver, Liverpool; E. R. Hartwright, Liverpool; C. Pearson,

THE BABROW MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,000l. in shares of 12. To acquire by purchase or otherwise mines and mineral properties and hereditaments, in Camberland or elsewhere, or any rights, interests, or privileges in any mines, lands, &c., for the purpose of carrying on the various operations connected with mining, getting, and selling of lead, silver, blende, calamine, and other ores and minerals. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—R. W. Williams, Kirkdale, agent; J. B. G. Peters, Liverpool, jeweller; J. S. Elmslie, Liverpool, manager; E. R. Hartwright, Liverpool, accountant; W. Hillmew, Liverpool, tailor; C. Pearson, Bootle, printers, W. S. Cook, Liverpool, engraver. countant; W. Hillmew, Liverpool, tail-ter; W. S. Cook, Liverpool, engraver.

THE LONDON AND CASSELMAN LUMBER COMPANY (Limited).—
Capital 58,000L, in shares of 1L. The buying of timbored land in
Canada, manufacturing and selling the timber, and cultivating and
selling the land, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each)
are—J. F. Hall, Hamilton; J. Bradley, Hamilton; P. Parsons, Bath;
D. Towers, Clayton-le-Moors; A. Blenkham, Blackburn; T. Griffith,
Manchester; H. S. Harris, New Cross.

TRE MAINDY STEELWORKS (Limited) .- Capital 20,0001., in shares Cardiff, and to carry on the business of a steel manufacturing company in all branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Jenkins, Maindy; A. G. Warren, Peckhan; J. Lowe, South Hampstead; A. Kingsbury, 218, New Kent-road; A. Snellgrove, Wandsworth; J. Mülne, 9, Bush-lane; J. Banks, 25, New-street.

THE NEW PATENTS DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (Limited) Capital 10,000L, in shares of 10L. To acquire, use, vend, or otherwise deal in patents, licenses, concessions, &c. The subscribers are—
J. J. Hunter, 2l, St. Dunstan's Hill; J. T. Lacey, 10, Buckinghamstreet; W. H. Paitcharp, 68, Tooley-street; F. Foxby, 26, Leicester Terrace; C. J. Singleton, 8, Staple Inn; W. C. Pritchard, South Norwood; J. J. Bissell, 29, Ambler-road; S. Hayworth, Kingsland.

SOHAM AND DISTRICT GAS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50001., in shares of 101. To manufacture, sell, and supply gas for lighting, heating, and motive power in the parishes of Soham, Fordham, and Burwell, Cambridgeshire. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—C. Turner, Cambridge; A. Williams, Southwark; B. Berridge, 181. Bishopsgate-street Without; W. Liddall, Moorgate-street 181, Bishopsgate-street Without; W. Liddall, Moorgate-street Chambers; A. Glaige, 5, Crossley-street; J. A. Schutz, Brockley; F. W. Turner, 34, Essex-street.

London and Southern Counties House and Estate Com-PANY (Limited).—Capital 300,000L, in shares of 10L. To acquire land, and carry on the businesses of builders, contractors, timber merchants, brick and tile manufacturers, slate and stone quarrymen, lime burners, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are— Hime burners, &c. Inc subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. A. Trevanion, 19, St. George's-terrace; G. W. Constable, 13, Crawford-street; J. V. Thomas, Horsham; M. Lewin, 19, Weymouth-street; W. Soott, 8, Somerset-street; S. G. Forather, 19, Parliament-street; J. H. Hammond, Roselea.

PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Mr. S. J. DAVEY, mine share-dealer, Redruth (Aug. 14), writes:—We have had more sellers in our market this week, and there has not been quite so much doing. Dolcoath has fallen 14, South Crofty 4, South Frances 4, and Tincroft 2. To-day market is steady, with West Frances, Dolcoath, and Tincroft in chief request. At East Pool meeting on Monday there was a very good report, and a 23s. dividend. Subjoined are the closing quotations: Carn Brea. 4 to 44; Cook's Kitchen, 14; to 10%; Dolcoath, 72 to 73; Bast Pool, 42 to 43; Killifreth, 5. to 8s.; New Cook's Kitchen, 11 to 14; New Kitty, 13 to 13; North Busy, 1s. to 2s.; Pedn-an-drea. 5t to 5; Polberro, 13; to 24; Tincroft, 5% to 85; Trevaunance, 15% to 2; West Basset, 3 to 25; West Frances, 5 to 55; West Eitty, 114 to 114; West Seton, 4 to 45; Wheal Agay, 165; 174; Wheal Basset, 33 to 23; Wheal Crewille, 6 to 65; Wheal Feavor, 55 to 54; Wheal Kitty, 5 to 55; Wheal Coates, 2s. to 4s.

— Messers, Abbort and Wickerr, stock and share brokers, Redruth (Aug. 1) write;—The market has been very quite this week. Thorofts have varied or neiderably, closing as 9. At East Pool 20s. dividend expected. Closing quotations herewith:—Camborne Venn, 55 to 6; Carn Brea. 28 to 45; Cook's Kitchen, 8 to 5; Dolcoath, 72 to 72; East Blue Hill, 5; to 5; The world, 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 14; New Kitty, 1 to 13; Pedn-an-dreas, 4 to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 14; New Kitty, 1 to 13; Pedn-an-dreas, 4 to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 14; New Kitty, 1 to 13; Pedn-an-dreas, 4 to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 14; New Kitty, 1 to 13; Pedn-an-dreas, 4 to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 14; New Kitty, 1 to 13; Pedn-an-dreas, 4 to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 14; New Kitty, 1 to 13; Pedn-an-dreas, 4 to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 14; New Kitty, 1 to 13; Pedn-an-dreas, 4 to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 14; New Kitty, 1 to 13; Pedn-an-dreas, 4 to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 14; New Kitty, 1 to 13; Pedn-an-dreas, 4 to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 1

5 to 5%; West Seton, 4 to 4%; Wheal Agar, 18% to 17%; Wheal Basset, 3 to 3%; Wheal Grenville, 6 to 5%; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), ½ to %; Wheal Uny, % to 5%.

The Mr. M. W. BAWDEN, Liskeard (Aug. 14), writes:—The mining market is less active and business mostly confined to the settlement, which has been the heaviest experienced for some considerable time past, indicating a greater amount of confidence and further advance in price on most dividend and good progressive stock. Cook's Kitchen and Tincroit lower. Marke Valley, Pednant-irea United, St. Just United, South Caradon, and Wheal Agar in demand. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Anderton United, ½ to ½; Bedford United, 1½ to 1½; Oarn Brea, 3½ to 3½; Cook's Kitchen, ½ to 3½; Dolcoath, 71½ to 72; Devon Consols, 2½ to 2½; East Caradon, ¾ to ½; Bedford United, 1½ to 1½; Oarn Brea, 3½ to 3½; Gook's Kitchen, ½ to ½; Dolcoath, 71½ to 72; Devon Consols, 2½ to 2½; East Caradon, ¾ to ½; Suth Prop. 41½; to 72; Giasgow Caradon, ½ to ½; Gunnislake (Clitters), ¾ to ½; Killifreth, ¾ to ½; Mr. Past Valley, ½ to ½; South Caradon, ½ to 1; South Frances, 7½ to 3; Suth Cortry, 4 to 4½; South Devon United, ½ to ½; South Caradon, ½ to 1; South Frances, 7½ to 3; West Caradon, ½ to 4; West Prances, 4½ to 5; West Kitty, 11½ to 11½; West Orebor, ½ to 3½; West Orebor, ½ to 3½; Wheal Crebor, ½ to 1½; Wheal Grenville, 5½ to 6; Wheal Kitty, ½ to ½. — Mr. John Carren, mine sharedealer, Camborne (Aug. 14), writes:—The

Wheal Crebor, I to 1½; Wheal Grenville, 5½ to 6; Wheal Kitty, 5½ to 3½.—The —Mr. John Carter, mine sharedesler, Camborne (Aug. 14), writes:—The share market has been a little more active this week. Therofts after deciling to 2 have recovered to 2 buyers. Dolcoaths also fell to 71½, but have recovered to 72½, 73. At the meeting on Monday a dividend of 33a, is generally expected. West Frances are in demand at 5½ on a good lode being cut into inside the slide in the rise above the 174, the slide having heaved the lode over 10 fms. Wheal Unys are in demand at a few shillings on a reported improvement. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Carn Brea, 3½ to 4½; Cook's Kitchen, 8½ to 9½; Dolcoath, 7½ to 7½ to 73. East Pool, 42 to 42½; Killifredt, 6a. to 8s.; New Cook's Kitchen, ½ to 1½; New Kitty, 1½ to 1½; South Condurrow, 9 to 9½; South Crofty, 3½ to 4; South Frances, 7½ to 8½; Theoroft, 9 to 9½; West Basset, 3 to 3½; West Frances, 5½ to 5½; West Kitty, 11½ to 11½; West Peavor, ½ to 9½; West Seton, 4 to 4½; Wheal Agar, 16½ to 17½; Wheal Basset, 3½ to 3½; Wheal Grenville, 5½ to 6; Wheal Kitty, ½ to ½; Wheal Peevor, ½ to 9½; Wheal Grenville, 5½ to 6; Wheal Kitty, ½ to ½; Wheal Peevor, ½ to 9½; Wheal Grenville, 5½ to 6; Wheal Kitty, ½ to ½; Wheal Peevor, ½ to 9½; Wheal Uny, ½ to 9½;

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. JOSEPH R. and W. P. BAINES, share-brokers, Queen's Chambers, Market-street (Aug. 14), write:—Nothing has occurred during the past week to counteract the usual indisposition to enter largely into fresh engagements on the eve of the settlement; indeed, until the completion of the account the inflution to enter largely into fresh engagements on the eve of the settlement; indeed, until the completion of the account the influences were nearly all the other way. Stock proving scarce has had the effect of steadying prices somewhat; but up to this becoming apparent lower figures were the rule, no encouragement being provided by returns of railway takings or the Bank statement. Foreign Government loans, with the single exception of Egyptians, are more or less improved in value, Argentine Public Work Bonds being ½ Mexican Three per Cent., ½; Portuguese, ½; Italian, ½; Rusian, ¾; and Tarkish General Debt., ½ higher. Egyptian Unified it ½; ditto, Daira Sanich, 1¾; to 1½; and ditto, Prel., 1½; lower. Colonial is 1½; ditto, Daira Sanich, 1¾; to 1½; and ditto, Prel., 1½; lower. Colonial of Overnment Bonds all show upward movement where change is recorded. Canada 4 per Cent. are only partially altered—a rise of 1 on buyers' quotations, sellers' figures remaining unaltered.—Higher: New Zesland c per Cent Consols, 1; and ½ cach in New South Wales 4 per Cent. Inscribed, Cape of Good Hope 5 per Cent., South Australian 4 per Cent. Inscribed, and Victoria Inscribed 4 per Cent. Outporation Stocks are little changed. They are very firm all round, and a rise of ½ marked in Manchester 3½ per Cent. Mexican railways railied sharply early! het week, and, owing to the traffic returns being better than was generally per cent. Miscellaneous, viewed es bioc, are quiet, the only class in which any activity-4s displayed being Telephones, all of which are better where moved.

BANKS very quiet, little but solitary dealings being marked, balance of alterations rather adverse, but the changes are very slight.—Higher: Manchester, ½; Lancashire, ½; Liverpool Commercial, ½; and Manchester and Salford, ½.—INSURANCE shares provide but a meagre business, and prices rocalised call for no remark. Quotations have received some attention, with the following results.—Higher: National Boller, now x div., ½ to ½; 2 sa., ½; Lancashire and Content. ½; Co

—Miscellaneous: Gas Light and Coke, A, again decidedly higher, norming else worth naming.

Railways.—There has been a disposition to realise during the week, and with one or two exceptions prices are easier. The Bank Return had its influence in inducing sales, and traffics were generally disappointive for further disposing easing of open accounts for rise. The settlement again proved stock short, especially North-Easterns; and, as has been the case for months, heavy backwardations had to be paid on this stock, but the advice given from London to buy in at big figures is nonzense. The heavy lines are again prominently in request, and those most pressed, such as Great Easterns and Scotch lines, are quoting firmer again. Canadians, under the influence of a surprisingly good traffic return opened remarkably higher, and though the best, is not quite maintained the closing is firm. Americans have tended downward most of the week, but to day, and especially this evening, the tone is firmer.

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS.

STIRLING .- Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, stockbroker and ironbroker STIRLING.—Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, stockbroker and ironbroker (Aug. 14), writes:—During the past week markets have been uncertain, owing to the dull state of the metal market. The Board of Trade Returns for July show no particular alteration; but if the harvest continues to turn out well it should make trade more active.

harvest continues to turn out well it should make trade more active. In shares of coal, iron, and steel companies, the principal alteration is an advance on Steel Company of Scotland shares to 71. 16s. 3d., owing to the dividend announcement at 7½ per cent. Marbellas have been sold from 51s. to 58s. 6d., and the mine reports are favourable. Cardiff and Swanses are 42s. 6d. to 47s. 6d., and West Cumberland 4½ to 5½.

In shares of foreign copper and lead companies the principal alteration is a decline in Panulcillos to 80s., on the announcement that no dividend will be paid this time. Arizonas have improved to 28s. 3d. on the large production of copper at the mines. Tharsis have been sold from 6d. 5s. to 6d. 10s. 6d. Lake Superior are 6s. 2d. to 3s. 9d.; Sentein, 1s. 6d.; Taunus Silver-Lead (preference). 2s. 6d.; and Tecopilla, 2s. 6d. to 5s.

In shares of home mines business is quiet. Glasgow Caradons have improved to about 3s. Devon Consols are 55s. to 60s.; Devon Friendships, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; East Blue Hills, 4s. to 6s.; Ectons, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; East Wheal Rose, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; East Van, 3s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.; Gorsedd and Merllyn, 5s.; Gunnishake (Clitters), 9s. to 11s.; Kit Hills, 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Leadhills, 32s. 6d. to 37s.; 6d.; Mounts Bay, 2s. to 3s.; New Caradon, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; North Blue Hills, 1s. 3d.; Old Shepherds, 8s. to 9s.; S. ath Darren, 3s. to 5s.; St. Just United, 6%; Trevanance, 30s. to 55s.; Theorott, 9%; Trevavenan, 4s. to 5s.; Trebartha Lemanne, 1s. to 2s.; Tregontrees, 2s. to 3s.; West Crebor, 1s. to 2s.; West Kitty, 11% to 11½; West Phonix, 6s. to 7s.; West Holway, 2s. 6d.; and Meal Jane, 1s. 6d.

11½ to 11½; West Phomix, 5s. to 7s.; West Holway, 2s. 6d.; and Wheal Jane, 1s. 6d.

In shares of gold and silver mines there has been more business doing. Montana have been rold from 37s. 3d. to 42s. 6d. Richmonds are steady, but United Mexicans are lower. Ontario Silver offered, and Javali Debentures wanted. African 6old Coast Syndicate are 62s.; Antioquia, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Almada, 5s. to 6s.; Balkis, 9s. to 11s.; Chontales, 3s. to 9s.; Cartago, 3s. to 5s.; Cankim Hamoo, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Callao Bis, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; Chile, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Glenrock (new), 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Isabelle, 2s. 3d.; I.X.L., 1s. 3d.; Kapanga, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Kabineerley North Bock, 37s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Kohlonor, R. 2s. to 3s.; New Potosi, 9s. to 1ls.; New Emmas, 9s. to 1ls.; Organos, 14s. to 16s.; Orta, 24s. to 25s.; Oscar, 10s. to 12s.; Petarena, 1s. to 2s.; Port Phillip, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Sutro Tunnel, 1s. 3d.; Santa Barbara, 10s. to 12s.; Tecoms, 1s.; Victoria, 8s. to 9s.; and West Callao, 3s. to 4s.

Company debentures are 46; Home Mines Trust, 12s. to 14s.; Lawes' C 134 to 53; Young's Paraffin have declined from 114. 16s. 3d. to 114. 10s.

EDINBURGH.—Messrs. Thos. MILLER and Sons, stock and share prokers, Princes-street (Aug 13), write:—Home Railway stocks, after being strong for a time, have gone weak to-day on the publication of being strong for a time, have gone weak to-day on the publication of the traffic returns. During the week Canadians, &c., have been vory much depressed, and show a considerable decline, and the same remarks apply to Americans. Prairie Cattle shares show a decline of about 5s. to 8s. 3d. on each issue. Swan Land and Cattle have been in demand at higher prices. Arizona Copper have crept up about 2s. In Oil shares Lanric have fluctuated violently on unfavourable rumours. At one time the price touched 54s. 6d. for the new account, or 18s. 6d. under the closing price of last Wednesday. Midichian show a small rise. Pumpherston have been in demand at better prices, and Young's Paraffin show a small improvement.

THE OWEN VEAN AND TREGURTHA DOWNS MINES.—These mines sold on August 7, 11 tons 17 cwts. 1 qr. 26 lbs. of tin ore for 503l. 5s., the first month's actual stamping of the four Husband's oscillating stamps. Owing to the unfinished state of the dressing-floors and calciner the stamps have been restricted to half-duty. The calciner and floors are being rapidly completed, and when finished the sales are expected to average 30 tons per month. At a secont 3d hours, that the four oscillating stamps counted 93 tons. recent 24 hours trial the four oscillating stamps crushed 93 tons 16 cwts. of ordinary lodestuff. The coal consumed was 4 tons 3 cwts., but as the boilers and steam-pipes are still naked it may be reason a ly assumed that when clothed a saving in the consumption of coal will be effected.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD UNITED.—H. Trealse, Aug 12: North Lode: The drivage is 138 east is by the side of the lode to secure progress.—McCallan's Shaft, so Lode: In the 75 east the lode is looking promising, producing a little a quality ore, and letting out water freely. In the same level west from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and of a very promising character. In the 62 east the from 2 to 5 ft. wide, and of a very promising character. In the 62 east the is 3 ft. wide, composed of strong capsels, mundic, and ore of a promising character. Two pitches behind the end will produce 2 tons of ore each, and won per fathom. The lode is not taken down in the 52 west; the ground is navourable for progress and also very congenial for the production of copper Two stopes behind the end are worth 5. per fathom each, or 1\(\text{ton} \) or ore. In the q-drivage is continued by the side of the lode. Two stopes in the back of are worth 6. and 10\(\text{ton} \) per fathom each or 2 tons and 3 tons of ore. Two is in the bottom of the 42 are worth 6. per fathom, or 3\(\text{ton} \) or ore. Three provest at the 42 will yield 2 tons of ore each, or 3\(\text{ton} \) and of the 10.5 fm. Levels on the south lode, and find that the latter level is a little she being under the winze sinking under the 95 (about 2\(\text{ton} \), and if have, being under the winze sinking under the winze as quickly as possible. One plant of the mine.

OASHWELL LEAD.—John Peart. Aug. 9: The heading next to the drive.

OARN CAMBOINE.—W. C. Vivian, August 1: I have dislet the job fine levels on the south lock, and find that the latter level is a littless being under the winze sinking under the 95 (about 23/ fine.), and 1 have, is being under the winze sinking under the 95 (about 23/ fine.), and 1 have, is southern to communic on the cross-cut and placed them in the south, in order to communic on the cross-cut and placed them in the south, in order to communic on the cross-cut and placed them in the length of the place of t

is driven home to cut this lode, it will lay open 50 fms, of bas working.

GREAT HOLWAY.—W. T. Harris, Aug. 14: Roskell's Shaft:
machinery is working very satisfactorily, as for some time past.
Shaft: In the 60 No. I pitch, in the back, continues to yield flead and blende—about 1½ ton of lead and 2 tons of blende pe pitch in the back, west, the lode is from 6 to 9 ft. wide, converge about 2½ tons of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fin. No obtained to 15 in the back, is yielding 10 cwts, of lead and 1 ton of blend pitch, in back, is yielding 10 cwts, of lead and 1 ton of blend potch, in back, is yielding 10 cwts, of lead and 1 ton of blend per fathom. No. 7 pitch, in the back, is yielding 8 cwts of lead and 1 ton of blende per fathom. No. 9 pitch, in the back, has slightly worth 15 cwts, of lead and 1½ ton blende per fathom. Parammopitch in the back of the 60 is yielding 8 cwts. of lead, and 1½ ton flende per fathom. The same remark applies to No. 2 pitch is between 10 cwts. In the control of leads per fathom. The same remark applies to No. 2 pitch is level.—Office Shaft: The 60 west pitch in back is yielding 8 cwts. of tolende per fathom. Dressing progressing with the utave sold a small parcel of blende at 31. 14s. per ton, and shall lead early next weet.

GREAT HOLWAY.—W. H. Rowe, Aug. 12: The part of the load of the control of the control of the load of the load of the control of the load of the loa

GREAT LAXEY.—W. H. Rowe, Aug. 13: The part of the lode ing the 259 end north is still worth 36, per fathom, and the stop leve is of the same value. The lode in the 247 end is changeable of is of the same value. The lode in the aide driving at the good lode has also fallen off; present value \$5, per fathom. named points we expect will shortly improve again. The two a comparatively poor. The new winze in the side driving at this 2 good lode) has also fallen off; present value 8; per fathom. named points we expect will shortly improve again. The two sides the 220 are each worth 15\$, per fathom, and the joint rise and at The sink and stope in the 190 25\$, per fathom, and the two joint in the 145 are worth respectively 10\$, and 20\$, per fathom.—D in end noth is at present worth 15\$, per fathom. The 230 · n i 2 We have commenced a new winze in this level a little in advend; present value of lode 15\$, per fathom. The stope in roof worth 10\$, per fathom. The two stopes in sole of this level are worth 3\$, per fathom. The two stopes in sole of this level are worth 3\$, per fathom. The two stopes in sole of this level are stopes in the roof of the 200 fm. level are severally worth 15\$, and 10\$, per fathom. The lode in the 12\$ cm level end orth contitive, and as we wish to prove the ore in roof some distance back to asseed the driving for a short time, and put these men tend is in slide ground, and lode disturbed. A stope in roof is fathom. The two stopes in roof of the 25 north are each worth 15\$ are nothing new to notice atany other point.

GREEN HURTH.—James Rolgiase, Ang. 3: The 44 end north 16 cast, worth 15\$ ton per fathom. No. 1 stope is worth 25 as stope is worth 25 tons per fathom. No. 4 stope is worth 25 not per lathom. No. 4 stope is worth 25 not per lathom. No. 4 stope is worth 4 tons per stope in the back of Standage level is worth 6 tons per fathom. hay harvest very little work has been done during the week. I as to inform you that the vein in drift from the bottom of Swani the whinstone, and worth for lead 3 tons per fathom; a very became to the period of the 2 in the bottom of Swani the whinstone, and worth for lead 3 tons per fathom; a very became to the worth 25 tons per fathom.

AUG ILLIPRI T HILL

ILLIPRETH.—J. Michell, J. Tamblyn, Aug. 14: There is no change in any arious operations calling for any special remark since we last reported -Isaac Richards, Aug. 14: During the past month the ground a el has been favourable for progress, and 10 fms. 3 ft. have been

ar sarious operations calling for any special remark since we last reported in mine.

If HILL.—Isaac Richards, Aug. 14: During the past month the ground at funnel level has been favourable for progress, and 10 fms. 3 ft. have been ca, making the total distance 295 fms. 2 ft. We have within the last few call relative to a lode, and so far as cut into—2 ft.—it is composed principally apel and quartz. In the north engine-shaft the lode continues to present sime highly favourable indications as were presented during some fathoms ing above the 100. Since completing trip plat at the 100, and fixing drawing fix from the 38 to that level 4 ft. has been sunk, the ground proving of an expature for exploration than it has been, we consequently hope that our of sinking will be increased. In the 100, both east and west, the lode also make the promising character, and continues to yield a little tin ore. The search of the continues to yield a little tin ore. The search report of the search of th

geompany below the deep adit.—Jeffrey's Vein: The pitch above Gripps', west of Raik junction, by three men, at 90s. per ton, worth 30 cwts. per form.

[ARE VALLEY.—Wm. George, Aug. 14: Wheal Jenkin: The lode in the six continues to open out very satisfactory; we are carrying the end about wide, which has further improved, now worth 25t. per fathom. The rise-ake of the 15, east of cross-course, is worth from 10t. to 12t, per fathom, and the said tevel, are each worth from 30t. to 35t. feathom. Good progress is being made with the surface rections.

[ELLANEAR.—John Gilbert, Aug. 13: In the 70 cross-cut, north of the indee, east of Gundry's shaft, we have met with some small veins of mundic jbende, but nothing to value. The ground is still wet, but easy for driving iromising for mineral. The lode in the 90, west of Gundry's shaft, on the part of the lode, is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fun, main part of the lode, is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. It is further west than we have had any ore in the levels above. The lode in the 100, west of shaft, on the main lode is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. It is further west than we have had any ore in the levels above. The lode in the 101, east of sit, on the main lode, is 3¼ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, locasional stones of tin, and letting out more water. The lode in the 102, east of sit, on the main lode, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and presenting a kindly appearance. The lode in the 102, east of shaft, on the main lode, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and in the solution of the proper of the per shaft, is 1 the winze sinking in the bottom of the solution. It is now 1 the shaft with shaft is 1 to lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 120, east of part of the lode in Gundry's epath, is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom, rise is up 5 fms. The lode in the lode in Gundry's epath is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of

BROOKWOOD.—J. Browning, Aug. 13: We are pushing on the sinking

BROOKWOOD.—J. Browning, Aug. 13: We are pushing on the sinking that with all possible speed.

**CARADON.—S. Richards, Aug. 13: We have sunk in the bottom of the Ko. I lode, in different places, and find at all points it produces copper he last sink is down between 2 and 3 fms, below the level, the lode in sover 2 ft, wide, producing a little ore, but not sufficient to value; the last sink is down between 2 and 3 fms, below the level, the lode in sover 2 ft, wide, producing a little ore, but not sufficient to value; the newest for the last 3 or 4 ft, sinking is of a more congenial character production of copper ore than when we commenced sinking, but as we as the water increases, consequently we have suspended the sinking, and the same pare of men to dive a cross-cut north of this lode in this level all cross-course to interested two or three lodes seen in the 29 but not seen level. We have also a pare of men driving north near New South Caradon the driving of these cross-cuts I consider a good speculation, and the sof discovering a productive lode exceedingly good.

**KITEY.—Wm. Vivian, Aug. 14: At Thomas's shaft, sinking below the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, of a very promising character. In the 20, casts of Thomas's shaft, no change to notice since hast report. In the ing west of engine shaft, the lode is rather small, but letting out water

W. LANGFORD.—T. Gregory, Aug. 13: The lode in the 10 fm, level, west gine-shaft, is of the same promising character as reported last week; preprice of driving, 24, per fathom, and 10s, in 14 tribute. We have commuted the 25, east of Malachi's shaft, with the same level west from East wall old engine-shaft; this has given good ventilation, and the men are taking down the lode, which is producing good lead and silver ores. The sters from the blende lode will be employed in future in this part of the 4, from which we anticipate good results. Machinery all working very

Some which we anticipate good results. Machinery all working very EW TERRAS.—Richard Eade, Aug. 14: We have now cleared the winze clently to get to work on the most productive part of the lode. I had a load of this stuff broken yesterday, which I consider a fair average. It on asany 23 lbs, to the ton of stuff. The lode at this point is over 30 ft. It will cost to break and put to stamps 2s. 2d. per ton. Thus you will here is a good margin for profit. The sinking of the water shaft is being sed on, and the apparatus for lifting the water will be completed in about a will be completed in about a will be completed in about a will be completed in shout a will be seen to be a stamp of the water will be completed in the bottom at the 33 east, is about 3 ft. wide, and at present yielding ½ a ton of rich each of the stamp of the water will be completed in the bottom of the level, inde west of cross-course is 3 ft. wide, with spots of ore. There is no change often in the cross cut south since reported on last week.

DRII GREEN HURTH.—James Polylace, Aug. 7: The veln in the south is without any particular change. Nothing of importance to notice in the water very water ways a supplied to the contract of the water ways and the ways.

out any particular change. Nothing of importance to notice in the perty.

EAN AND TREGURTHA DOWNS.—Wm. Derry, Henry Prin, nest Aug, 1: Our engine-shaft is now at the depth required for north and south, and the shaftmen are, at the present time, o drive in the latter direction. All else underground proceeding the greatest possible energy is devoted to the building of the e sold a little over 10 tons of crop tin last month, and shall sell hat quartify this month; but our sales at present are wholly detine miserably inadequate ovens and floors at Carbis, which are it to one third of the present production of the miner. The oscillations are all that can be desired. A 24-hours' trial last week with its reduced 93 tons 16 owns, of our average lodestuff, the grates being use; and during this trial we made the usual stoppages for various fe are not constantly stamping at full speed, as we can deal with the proceeds before our floors and calciner are completed.—Thomas Parkyn, Aug. 14: The men are making good progress in engine-shaft, which is down nearly 7 fms. The cross-out from the the engine-shaft is also being pushed on with all possible dispatch, not the whim round, and shall bring home the whim and wire-rope plan next week, and shall at once fix it, as we shall soon be out of it tackel.

AND WEST PHENIX UNITED.—L. Truscott, Aug. 14: Settling.

and a neeggine-small is an overly placed as the whim and wire-rope is bought next week, and shall at once fix it, as we shall soon be out of the the tacket week, and shall at once fix it, as we shall soon be out of the the tacket.

SIX AND WEST PHENIX UNITED.—J. Truscott, Aug. 14: Setting SIX AND WEST PHENIX UNITED.—J. Truscott, Aug. 14: Setting SIX AND WEST PHENIX UNITED.—J. Frathom, to prove the value deriving in a northerly direction, at 15t, per fathom, to prove the value of or branches standing in this direction,—0.01 Sump Shafe: The 130, 1 week, at 12t, per fathom; lode presents a promising appearance, but laining sufficient tint to value. At the 120 we are cross-cutting the lode is present end to prove its size and value; a stope in the back of this 124. 10s, per fathom; lode producing saving work for tin. At the 30 we are 24. 10s, per fathom; lode producing saving work for tin. At the 30 we are gout the north part of the lode close to the present end, at 34. 10s, per ilede worth 12t, per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, at 13thom; lode is worth 10t, per fathom. No. 2 stope, in the back of this 32. 10s, per fathom; lode is worth 16t, per fathom. The 50, to drive 12t. 10s, per fathom; lode is worth 16t, per fathom. The 50, to drive 12t. 10s, per fathom; lode of this level, at 24. 10s, per fathom. No. 2 stope, in the back of this level, at 44. 10s, per ilode is worth 10t, per fathom. The 50, to drive west, at 10t, per fathom; lode is worth 12t. per fathom. No. 2 stope, in the back of this level, at 24. 10s, per fathom; lode is worth 12t, per fathom; lode is worth 12t, per fathom, No. 2 stope, in the back of this level, at 24. 10s, per fathom to lode at present unproductive. The 50, to drive 12t. 10s, per fathom to lode at present unproductive. The 50, to drive 12t. 10s, per fathom, No. 2 stope, in the back of this level, at 31. 10s, per fathom, No. 2 stope, in the back of this level, at 32. 10s, hom, is worth 12t, per fathom. No. 3 stope, in the back of this level, at 41. 10s, per fathom, is

No. 5 stope, in the back of this level, at 2l. 10s, per fathom, is worth 10l. per fathom. No. 6 stope, in the back of this level, at 5l. per fathom, is worth 12l. per fathom. No. 7 stope, in the back of this level, at 3l. 10s, per fathom, is worth 12l. per fathom. The 20, to drive west, at 5l. 10s, per fathom, in the sourch 12l, per fathom. The 20, to drive west, at 5l. 10s, per fathom; lode is worth 24l, per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, at 2l. 15s. 6d, per fathom, is worth 5l. per fathom. Since the last setting report we have communicated the rise from the 40 to the 20, and have thereby laid open some good stoping ground.—Btowe's Shaft: To stope the back of the 70, east of this shaft, at 3l. 5s, per fathom, where the lode is worth 40l, per fathom. We set 12 pitches at tributes varying from 5s. to 10s. in 1l, for time.

POLBERRO.—W. Vivian, August 14: We are making good progress in cutting down the engine-shaft. There is no change to notice in the other points of operation since last report.

at tributes varying from 5s. to 19s. in 14, for tim.

POLBERRO.—W. Vivian, August 14: We are making good progress in cutting down the engine-shaft. There is no change to notice in the other points of operation since last report.

PRINCE OF WALES.—S. Roberts, Aug. 13: In the 102 cast we are again driving by the side of the lode, which is letting out much water, and has a very kindly appearance indeed. The abm eremarks will apply to the stopes in the back of this end, and we are strongly inclined to believe that this will open out a very good section of ground. During the past week the men in the 90 west have been engaged putting down transcal and tramming their stuff, consequently we have no change to not cannot be the same as for some time past.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters and Son, Aug. 14: We were underground all through yesterday, and now beg to report as follows:—The 125 going morth of new engine-shaft is worth 1½ ton of fead ore per fathom. The stope behind the end is worth 2 tons per fathom. The 125 south is worth the war nice looking lode, and we expect to get into a good run of ore in the next 4 fms. or 5 fms. father driving. The five stopes in this level, two north and three south of Blockley's winze, are each worth 2½ tons of lead ore per fathom. The \$5 south is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The stopes in this level are worth together 16 tons of lead ore per fathom. The \$5 south is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The \$7 south is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The \$1 south is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The \$1 south is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The \$1 south is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The \$1 south is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The \$1 south is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The \$1 south is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The \$1 south is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The \$1 south is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The \$1 south is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The \$1 south is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The \$1 south is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The \$1 south is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The \$1 south is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The \$1 south is worth 1½ ton per fat

on as fast as possible. The 25 tons of silver-lead ore sold on the 8th inst. realised 295, 12s. 62. BOUTH DEVON.—Wm. Hooper, Aug. 14: Setting Report: Martin's shaft has been aunk during the past month 1 fin., 4 ft., 5 in.; total depth below the 123 4 fins., the lode or principal part still continues to dip north; this, as before stated, will have to be left for the time, unless the lode should again come in its regular course, now worth for the full width 20%, per fathom. The 12%, west of Martin's shaft, has been driven during the past month 1 fin. 4 ft. 8 in., cross-cutting north 1 fm. 3 ft.; reset the end at 5%, per fathom, where the lode still continues 4 to 5 ft. wide, of a very promising appearance, worth 12%, per fathom; driven during the past week 2 ft. 6 in. The object of estending the above cross-cut north was to prove whether there was any more lode left in this direction. The stope in the back of this level is reset to its men at 3%, per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 14%, per fathom. The winze sinking below the adit level west of old sump-shaft has been sunk during the month 2 fms. 1 ft. 2 in.; reset to four men, at 6%, 10s. per fathom; the lode is without any important change, being from 4 to 5 ft. wide, containing in places stones of muncic and copper ore. Having set the tribute pitches for three months, consequently there is no alteration in the price this time. The dressing operations are being pushed on with all possible force.

SOUTH PENSTRUTHAL.—S. Davey, August 14: The lode in the 170 west is

being from 4 to 5 ft. wide, containing in places stones of muncic and copper ore. Having set the tribute pitches for three months, consequently there is no alteration in the price this time. The dressing operations are being pushed on with all possible force.

SOUTH PENSTRUTHAL.—S. Davey, August 14: The lode in the 170 west is becoming more friable, having more fluor-spar, and quartz.; in fact, it is a beautiful-looking lode, with good patches of copper. Early good progress is being made with the sinking of the engine-shaft.

SOUTH TOLCARNE.—J. Jennings, Aug. 13: The 70, west of engine-shaft, on the flat lode, continues to be very promising, and appears to be increasing in productiveness; the tin seems now to be confined principally to a leading part in the lode, which produces good stamping work.—Frame's Lode: The stopes in the 70 and 50 are looking just the same as last reported.—Gossan Lode: The shaft is sunk 6 fms. 5 ft. below the 26, and good progress is making; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and of a very promising character, producing good grey copper ore and some tin.—Taylor's Lode: There is no change to notice here; lode worth 124, per fathom. In the 26 cross-cut, south of gossan lode, the ground is easy for driving. We have passed through several cross-heads, but as yet no lode has been seen. All the machinery is in good order, and working well.

STANDARD LEAD.—W. H. Borkes, Aug. 14: The 45, west of engine-shaft on the cast and west lode, is producing just the same quantity of blende as for some time past, with nice stones of lead. No. 1 stope, in the back of the 33, is producing about 30 ewts. of blende with 10 ewts. of lead per fathom. Stope north of No. 2 whose, 20 ewto 10 lead per fathom. Repairs to launder are proceeding satisfactority, and will be as substantial job when completed.

WEST EASSET —J. Nicholas, F. Hodge, Aug. 14: Grenville Shaft: The lode in the 135, per fathom. We are also removing the ground around the collar of the 144 are worth on an average 124, per fm. The lode in the 124 rise west

w EST CLEBOR.—John Andrews, Aug. 13: The lode in the 95 west is 2 feet die, composed of quartz, capel, numdis, and a little copper ore. In the 30 west is lode is 3 ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz and capel, with spots of copper intermise.

ide, composed of quartz, capet, munous, and a fittle copper one. At the of copper to lote is 3 ft, wide, composed chiefly of quartz and capet, with spots of copper to lotermixed.

WEST GOLDOLPHIN.—T. Hodge, F. Francis, Aug. 12: Good progress is sing made in both of the 92 fm. levels. In the one driving north-west we wave reached killas rock, in which we find the part of the lode carried about ft. wide, composed of prian, quartz, and occasional stones of in. In the one riving south-east the lode, embedded in grantite, is small. A branch has come to the main leader, composed principally of peach, carrying good stones of n, and continue their course together. The county is very congenial for tin, do we hope to find a good lode when the run of tin ground is reached. We ave bored a borer hole in the end on the south branch from Fink west, and aving failed to discover anything of value, the men have resumed driving he 80 west. The lode in the 50, west on Fink, is disordered; we think this is ally temporary. The lode in the 40, east of caunter, is producing stamping ork. The lode here has split, making it of less value. The lode in the 70, east is lightly dependently, prian, line grey copper, and tin ores. The matrix and as appearance is gradually improving as we advance towards the cross-course, opper ore is the foreteller of nearing a good thi lode on Bellingham's, and we day we may make a good discovery. The other bargains are much the same lates the price of the production of the same when the same were the same has a production of the same and the same has a price of the same and the same and the same has a price of the same and the same and the same has a price of the same and the same and the same has a price of the same and the same and the same has a same and the same and the same and the same and the same are same and the same and the same are same and the same are same and the sa

roosent the lode is worth 3t, per fathom. In the 65, the lode is worth 8t, per fathom. In the 50, driving east of No. 1 rise, lode is worth 9t, per fathom. In the 50, driving east of No. 1 rise, worth 15t, per fathom. In the 50, driving east of No. 2 rise, the lode worth 15t, per fathom. No change to notice in the stopes since last report. WEST PATELEY BRIDGE LEAD.—David Williams, August 14: East Grasngton engine-shaft is down to the 37 fm, level, and 6 ft. has been aunk below do on Monday next. We shall commence cross-cutting acuth to reach the low do on Monday next.

WEST POLBREEN.-W. Vivian, Aug. 14: The 40 driving west on the West

Kitty flat lode; the lode is of a very promising character, producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value.

WHEAL CREBOR.—H. Phillips, P. D. Holman, Aug. 12: The lode in the 144 driving east of new shaft contains spar, eapel, arsenical mundic, and copper ore to the value of 1 ton per fathom. Fair progress is being made in driving the 144 cross-cut south-west of new shaft to intersect the south part of the lode; the stope in back of this level will yield 8 tons of ore and 4 tons of mundic per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 132, east of winze, will yield 8 tons of ore per fathom; the stope west of said winze will yield 8 tons of ore per fathom; the stope west of said winze will yield 8 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 103 driving east of winze is 2 ft, wide, composed of spar intermixed with mundic; water still continues to flow from the end. The part of the lode carried in the 72, east of new shaft, contains spar, casel, and mundic. The men are still engaged in cutting through the lade at the bottom of the winze at the 48. The part of the lode cut into contains mundic. The lode in the winze will yield 2 tons of ore and 3 tons of mundic per fathom. The stope in back of this level will yield 4 tons of ore and 4 tons of mundic per fathom. The stope in back of the 132 will yield 3 tons of ore and 2 tons of mundic per fathom. The stope in back of the 132 will yield 3 tons of ore and 2 tons of mundic per fathom. The 10 cast end is worth 10. per fathom. The 190 east end is worth 12. per fathom. The 118 east end is worth 10. per fathom. The the value below the said level is worth 52, per fathom. The 130 west end is worth 10. per fathom. The vinze below the said level is worth 52, per fathom. The say we have much to do to complete our dressing arrangements before we can start we have much to do to complete our dressing arrangements before we can start we have much to do to complete our dressing arrangements before we can start we have much to do to complete our dressing arrangements.

for good, and this is being urged on with a full staff of men,

where the control of the control of

Society of Engineers.—The Transactions for 1883, which have just been issued, show that the Society well maintains its reputation for practically valuable papers. The present volume contains the inaugural address of the President, Mr. Jabez Church, and papers on a New System of Treating Sewage Matter, by Harry Olrick; on the feasibility and construction of Deep Sea Lighthouses*, by Chris. Anderson; on the preservation and ornamentation of Iron and Steel Surfaces*, by George Bower, on the value of Exhibitions as Aids to Engineering Progress, by Samson Barnett, Jun.; report of the Vacation Visits; on designs, specifications and inspection of Iron Work*, by Hamilton W. Pendred; on Dundee street improvements and drainage of Lochee, by Andrew Greig; and on roller milling machinery, by J. Harrison Carter. The several papers are illustrated with well-executed engravings of the diagrams which accompanied them, so that the reader of the volume—which is published for the Society by Messrs. Spon, of Charing Cross—has almost the same advantage as those who heard the papers read. The papers marked* in the above list are those to which the Society's premium of books were awarded. The Transactions are admirably edited and handsomely printed.

Monster Cape Diamond.—Is the News True or False?—Some three weeks ago a little flutter was caused in the diamond market by the censignment from a well-known firm in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, to a London agent of a magnificent diamond weighing 457 carats, the largest ever found in any of the mines in South Africa, if not the largest in the world; its colour is said to be of the finest, and known as blue white. Its origin is shrouded in mystery, and beyond doubt has been bought from an "illicit" at the mine from which it is reported to have been found. Jagersfontein Mine, in the Orange Free State, is the reported birthplace of this gem. A syndicate have purchased this stone for 15,000%, and report says 200,000% is the price demanded for it by the purchasers. It is well known that Jagersfontein Mine, in Free State, has for the past two years been almost unworked, and has ruined many a digger, and the assertion made is that if this monster stone had been found and sold in a legitimate manner all the world must have been told of this wonderful gem. Owing to the laws of the diamond mines it is illegal to traffic in diamonds unless the persons hold licenses for so doing, but this law merely covers a circle, and in the Cape Colony MONSTER CAPE DIAMOND .- Is the News True or False ?- Some so doing, but this law merely covers a circle, and in the Cape Colony proper it is legal to buy any quantity of diamonds, whether come by illicitly or not; and the fact that this diamond has been consigned to this market by a Port Elizabeth house points but too plainly to the fact that the owner of the claim has been robbed of it.

WATSON BROTHERS MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS.

MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c 1, ST MICHAEL'S ALLEY CORNHILL, LONDON

In the year 1843, when mining was almost unknown to the general public attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1847, and published in 1843, by Mr. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleenings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (accond series, 1862), "Crimbin Notes" (accond series, 1862), "Crimbin Notes" (accond series, 1862), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, published annually in the Mining Journal for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BIOTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and sharedealing than there is at present; and from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to the best of their judgment, and they give their best services and advice to all connected with mines and mining. Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their judgment and ablify, lounded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may haveheld out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

The great extension of mining business, the difficulty so often complained of

at extension of mining business, the difficulty so often complained of country shareholders in getting accurate and disinterested information as to estate of Cornish and Foreign Mines, and of the financial and real position of ining companies generally, have induced Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS to make cir Circular now published in the Mining Journal more extensively known, and

their Circular now published in the Minisg Journal more extensively known, and to state—
That they issue daily to elients and others who apply for it a Price List (as sapplied to most of the London and country papers), giving the closing prices of mining Shares up to Four o'clock.

They also buy and sell shares for immediate cash, for the usual fortnightly settlement in all Mines dealt in on the Mining and Stock Exchanges, at the close market prices of the day, free of all charge for commission. They deal also, on the same terms, in the Public Funds, Railways, Telegraphs, and all other Securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange.
Having agents in all the mining districts, they are constantly getting mines inspected for their own guidance, and will also obtain special reports of any particular mine for their clients, for the inspecting agent's fee of £2 2s.

Messrs, WATSON BROTHERS take this opportunity of stating that on July 1 they took into partnership Mr. H. J. DEAN, who has been for a number of years associated with the firm, and Mr. W. H. H. WATSON, who has had some years experience of practical mining and engineering in Cornwall, and is the son of the senior partner. The firm will still be called that of "Watson Brothers."

The number of weekly communications received from almost every part of the world in regard to remarks in this Circular indicate so plainly how much they are read (and, we trust, appreciated) that they will be continued by the ame writer.

Indeed, while new blood is introduced to attend to the more laborious and mechanical details of the business, the old will have more time to devote to their different departments.

When the Great Gors lode was first discovered some years ago at When the Great Gors lode was first discovered some years ago at D'Eresby Mountain it was visited by a great many persons, and looked upon as a second Van; thus numbers of "D'Eresby's "sprung up around it, but what has become of most of them we cannot say. We have stuck to the "Mountain," and though to this time it may only have brought forth a "mouse" to the shareholders it has, at any rate, yielded 600 tons of lead ore, which at 12t, per ton instead of 7t, would have paid well; early sales made over 12t, per ton. Now with a new shaft made at great expense in the heart of the lead ground it will pay even at 7t, per ton. The Limited company, tend ground it will pay even at 7% per ton. The Limited company, to which we may refer more particularly next week, have dropped the "Mountain," and with a humbler name, and a much smaller number of shares, may yet do well.

Every share in the next

Every share in the new company has been offered on very favourable terms to shareholders in the old, and if they should, any of them, decline the opportunity (in the time given them), others may and will embrace it.

We believe vendors' shares in Oscar are dealt in, but they cannot be registered until the company has paid 10 per cent. on its ordinary shares.

At East Blue Hills the 10 fathom level has been driven 6 fathoms each way through a fine lode in both ends. In about another fortnight sinking of the shaft will be resumed for another level. There has been a very short supply of water for the stamps lately, but good returns will soon be made. The mine is one of the most promising in the district. There is very little new in the weekly reports this week, and the active state of last week's market has not been maintained. maintained.

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TO THE METAL TRADE.

FOR COPPER, I'N LEAD, &c., apply to-MESSES. PELLY, BOYLE, AND GO., SWORN METAL BROKERS,

ALLHALLOWS CHAMBERS, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON. (ESTABLISHED 1849.)

HENRY NUTT.

BIRMINGHAM,

LEAD ASHES, LEAD SLAGS, SULPHATE OF LEAD, TIN ASHES, TERNE ASHES, AND ALL REFUSE CON-TAINING TIN AND LEAD.

HENRY WIGGIN AND CO., (LATE EVANS AND ASKIN), NICKEL AND COBALT REFINERS. BIRMINGHAM.

The Mining Market: Brices of Metals, Ores, &c.

	META	L MARKET-London, Aug. 15, 1884.
Inon. & s.d	1. £ s. d.	TIN. & s. d. & s. d
Pig, GMB, f.o.b., Clyde 2 1		English, ingot, f.o.b 36 0 0
" Scotch, all No. 1 2 2	5	, bars 87 0 0
Bars Weish, f.o.b. Wales 4 17	6	refined 83 0 0
in London, 5 7	6	Australian 83 10 0
, Stafford., 6 7	6	Banca nom
" in Tyne or Tees 5 0		Straits 83 2 6
., Swedish, London 9 0		COPPRE.
Rails, Welsh, at works 4 17	6	Tough cake and ingot. 58 10 0 - 59 0
Sheets, Staff., in London 7 5	3- 7 10 0	Best selected 59 0 0 - 59 10
P'a'es, ship, in London . 7 10	3 0 0	Sheets and sheathing, 63 0 0- 67 0
Hoops, Staff., 6 7	8- 6 10 0	Flat Bottoms 66 0 0- 70 0
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon. 8 7	0	Waliaroo 60 10 0- 61 10
STEEL.	ENGLK	Burra, or P.C.C 60 10 0-
English spring 12 0	0-18 0 0	Other brands nom. 58 10 0- 60 0
cast30 0	7-43 0 0	
Swedish, keg	14 10 0	
Rails at works	- 5 0 0	PHOSPHOR BRONZE.
, Light, at works 5 12 6	- 6 19 6	Alloys I. and II £112 0
LEAD.	- 0 12 0	V 118 0
English pig, common11 0 0	111 24	VI. and VII 133 0
F.D 11 04		
W D 11 5 6		BRASS. 110 0
shoot and how 11 15 f		Wire 6%d
-l 10 0 5		Tubes 814
12 5 0	UNZIL	Sheets 6¼-7¼d.
	-18 10 0	Yel, met, sheath, & sheets 514-8
patent shot13 10 0		TIN-PLATES.* per box
		Chargoal, 1st quality 1 1 0-1 2
NICKEL.	20,00,0	, 2nd quality 0 18 0- 1 0
Metal per owt	1	Coke, 1st quality 0 16 0- 0 16
Ore 10 percent, per ton		,, 2nd quality 0 15 0- 0 16
SPELTER, WORLD	W- 2 W 1911 A	Rinck ner ton 15 10 0-
Silesian ordinary brands14 0 0	-14 5 0	Canada, Staff, or Gla. 1 10 00
,, special brands, 14 7 6	-14 12 6	at Liverpool 12 0 0-
English Swanses15 10 0		Black Taggers, 450 of 1 30 0 0-
Sheet zinc17 15 0	-17 17 6	14 × 10 30 0 0-
		less for ordinary; 10s. per ton less for
A	per ook	iess for ordinary , res. per ton less for

Canada; IX 6s. per box more than IC quoted above, and add 6s. for each X Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

Canada; IX-55, per box more than IC quoted above, and add 6s, for each X. Terne-plates 2s, per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—During the past week the Metal Market has been a little irregular, some metals showing an improving tendency and others the reverse. The separate markets have been mainly influenced by those features which bear a local effect, and not much by events which affect the whole trade. It is now said that the harvest the separate will be a subject to the separate markets have been mainly influenced by events which affect the whole trade. It is now said that the harvest bear will be separate in a stimulus given to the regular trade, and none are now sanguine enough to believe that any material revival will be effected during the coming autumn months, the best that is expected being that the good harvests being reaped, not only in this country but elsewhere also, may prevent any further declenation of trade. It does not require to look far to ascertain the reason of this; profits have been so greatly minimised of late months that the spending power of the country has been vastly diminished, and there are but few who have the power and will to enter into fresh enterprise. Every existing feature tends to prove the trade is bad, and in an unhealthy state, but the difficults problem for solution is what keeps it in such an enfective down to the keen heals whilst others argue that British trade cannot review whilst own to be believe it to arise from aviverse political affairs, others put it down to the keen places, whilst others argue that British trade cannot review whilst business all over the world is being more or less contracted in all its branches.

Doubtless there is a good deal of accuracy in all these views, and it is probably the existence of the whole lot, combined also with some other features of an adverse nature, which mikes the demand so sluggish, and pushes prices down to the present most unremunerative figure. However, in some metals there may be some improvement in

brisk, transactions having been principally for cash and not for forward prompts, thus indicating that operators are not very hopeful of the future, and that present contracts are more to meet outstanding prompts which may be falling due in the course of the next few weeks.

COPPBR.—This market, after opening with a quiet tone, became slightly more spirited on Tuesday, and an advance of 7s. 6d. per ton was effected in the value of Chili bars, although the market yesterday again took an easier tendency, but is firmer to-day upon the announcement of good deliveries for the half of the month—about 500 tons. The position of the market is undoubtedly very favourable; more so, perhaps, than what it has been for years past, but the feeling is depressed from fears of increased supplies and bad trade, and until more cheerfulness is given to the tone the market may possibly continue to be neglected, and prices allowed to droop without any effort being put forward to stay the retrogressive tendency. At thefeams time, the present condition of the market ought to attract operat rs, and undoubtedly would in ordinary times. The latest returns show considerably reduced stocks, very low prices, limited supplies, and heavy deliveries, while many of the smelters appear to be tolerably well off for orders, and are gra untily withdrawing from the market, even at the present slightly immoved price that is being realised for manufactured.

Operators are nervous, and weak holders become anxious sellers upon every little advance; but, notwithstanding these impediments, which check any little improvement, the market certainly appears in a sufficiently sound and healthy state to warrant an advance of at least some few pounds per ton; and if supplies continue to be kept under the requirements of the trade that advance must some or later be effected, and will, probably, be made the sharper the longer it is delayed. At any rate, prices are now so low that such an advance would, probably, not interfere with business to any extent, and when o

or no inconvenience has been caused thereby, as public stocks, and in many cases private stocks, are plentiful, and therefore consumers have no difficulty in satisfying their requirements. A striking feature which has recently characterised the returns from Glasgow is the marked falling off in the ship ments for saveral weeks past compared with the corresponding period has recently characterised the returns from Glasgow is the marked failing off in the ship ments for asveral weeks past compared with the corresponding period of last year. The reduction has been by some thousands of tous per week, and the quantity for the whole year now has been brought much below the exports for the same time of any year since 1879. This is a very bad sign, for it shows the trade is not developing, that as time progresses the wants of consumers are not increasing, and that the low prices fail to stimulate business in any of its branches.

the trade is not developing, that we time progresses the second of the continues of the con

quiet, and closes at 41s. 6d. The shipments last week were 9727 tons, against 14,153 tons for the same week of last year, being a decrease of 4327 tons, and which makes the total shipments for the whole of the year 344,425 tons, against 395,257 tons for the same time of last year, and 392,352 tons for the similar period of 1832. There are 85 furnaces in blast, and the public atock has been further reduced by 651 tons, and now amounts to 886,655 tons, against 587,566 tons for the same time of last year.

The imports of Middlesborough pig-iron into Grangemouth last week were 4250 tons, against 2300 tons for the corresponding week of last year. Deing an increase of 1650 tons, and which leaves a total decrease for the whole of this year, compared with last, of 6308 tons. Business at Middlesborough continues almost at a standstill, and as buyers anticipate further reduced rates they hold their orders in abeyance as long as possiple. Second-hand tots of No. 3 are procurable at 36s. 6d. to 36s. 9d., but makers are tolerably firm at 37s. No. 1 forge is quoted at 34s. 6d. to 35s. The shipments have slightly increased, those last week being over 2: 000 tons, and the public stock has been increased by 215 tons, and is now estimated at 56,511 tons. The demand for manufactured is still very quiet, and prices are slightly easier. Common bars are quoted at 5d. to 5s. 2s. 6d.; ship-plates at 4d. 17s. 6d. to 5s.; and angles at 4d. 15s. per ton. The Wolverhampton market remains depressed, and is likely to continue to do so whilst supplies keep rather shead of the requirements. Buyers will not in any case increase their limits, and the quotation for merchant sheets is 5d. 15s. for singles; 7d. 10s. for doubles, and 3d. for boller-plates. Common bars are quoted from 5ss. to 57s. 6d. per ton. Business at Birmingham remains very slack, and the various establishments experience great difficulty in keeping their mills in anything like regular employment. Some of the best qualities of bars are in moderate request, but common qualities

local common forgs and Derbyshire qualities.

Tin.—A fair business has been transacted in this metal, and prices, on the whole, have been fairly steady. At the early part of the week 831.10s, was the price at which most business was transacted for sharp cash parcels of foreign, but since which the market has been easier. Forward prompt transactions have been carried through merely at an advance of about 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton upon the cash prices, and this small difference may, perhaps, be the most striking feature of the week, indicating, as it does, that there is no confidence in the future, and that lower prices are looked for. There seems no prospect of any reduction in the future supplies; in fact, on the other hand, it is reported that there are large quantities waiting at many of the ports from whence supplies come forward, until such time as tonnage can be secured, and this naturally helps to depress the market and weaken prices.

The fact of cash prices being s-stained may probably be attributed to the purchases which recent "bear" operators are now obliged to effect; but as soon as these purchases are completed there will be nothing left to blater the market unless some unforeseen and unexpected feature arises. The regular trade is scarcely sufficient to support prices, notwithstanding left to blater the market unless some unforeseen and unexpected feature arises. The regular trade is exactly sufficient to support prices, notwithstanding their low figures compared with the last few years. Heretofore the mainstay of the market has been the oxcellent deliveries, and it is satisfactory to find that deliveries during the firsh half of the month are reported very good—about 500 tons—and this may, perhaps, prevent prices from receding seriously. At the same time, owing to the generally unsatisfactory state of trade and the disquieting news from the Mincing-lane markets, there is little or no disposition shown to follow up any advance that may be made in tin.

STEELE—There is no improvement in the state of t

TIN-PLATES. - A fairly good business is being transacted at unal-

LEAD is quiet and rather easier, Spanish being quoted at 101. 16s. 3d. to 101. 18s. 9d.; and English pigs at 111. to 111. 2s. 6d.

per ton.

SPELTER is dull, but prices unchanged, at 14l. to 14l. 5s. for ordinaries; and 14l. 7s. 6d. to 14l. 12s. 6d. for specials.

QUICKSILVER The Box	rd or	Trade	Retur	us to	ani	are
follows :		1882.		1883.		1684.
Imports-July	. Bottles	480	003111	18,265	******	3,802
Seven months		41,990	*****	52,364		54,643
Exports-July	**	2,808		3,718	*****	5,646
Seven months	11	21,444	*****	29,923		32,593

These figures are very satisfactory, as indicating the maintenance the export demand on a previously unknown scale. The market is firm at 51, 6s. 3d.

In the MINING SHARE MARKET the dealers have been chiefly engaged in the settlement of the usual fortnightly account, and this, owing to the increased amount of business and the advance in this, owing to the increased amount of business and the advance in prices referred to in our last, has been more than usually heavy. The improvement in the market, however, has not been maintained, and some of the prominent mines, particularly Tincroft, Dolcoath, and others have declined in price. It frequently happens when a discovery of any importance is made in a mine that speculators rush into the market and buy shares merely for a rise, and without any intention of taking them up; thus when the day of settlement approaches they have to be resold for what they will fetch, and market quotations are put down in consequence. The dealings this week have included shares in Dolcoath, Tincroft, East Pool, Wheal Agar, East Blue Hills, Prince of Wales, Wheal Crebor, Roman Gravels, Marke Valley, Santa Barbara, Oscar, West Frances, and a few others. few others.

TIN.—There has been no alteration in the standard, and tin is steady. In shares there has not been so much doing this week. Carn Breas are lower, at 3½ to 4. Cook's Kitchen, 9 to 10. At the meeting to-day the loss shown was 2623L, and the debit balance 12,714L. A call of 2L per share was made. This explains the remarks made at East Pool meeting on Monday, reported in another column. Dolcoaths have declined to 71,73. East Pool, 42 to 43 ex div.; at the coefficient of the profit was shown in the custom of 23L and a dividend Dolcoaths have declined to 71, 73. East Pool, 42 to 43 ex div.; at the meeting a profit was shown on the quarter of 6731L, and a dividend of 1L per share (6400L), leaving 877L in hand. The tin sold (360 tons) realised 16,276L, and other credits brought up the amount to 17,831L. The mine is looking well. The shaft is down about 12 fms, below the 212, and this level west is worth 30L per fathom. Since the previous meeting the engine lode has been cut 25 fms.; it is 9 ft. wide, and worth 30L per fathom. The lode is standing whole from the 170.

whole from the 170.

West Frances have become more in demand at 5 to 5½; the whole from the 170.

West Frances have become more in demand at 5 to 5½; the rise over the 170 has now been put up 96 fms., or at the rate of 10 fms. a month. The whole has been through a lode averaging 1 cwt. of tin to the fathom, and improving. A shaft has been commenced to meet the rise. East Blue Hills, 5s. to 6s.; the adit end has improved. Killifreth, 7s. to 9s.; Mounts Bay, 2s. to 3s.; New Kitty, 1 to 1½; South Condurrow, 8½ to 9; South Frances, 7½ to 8. Tincrofts have declined to 9, 10. West Basset, 3 to 3½; Wheal Basset, 3½ to 4; the declined to 9, 10. West Basset, 3 to 3½; Wheal Basset, 3½ to 4; Wheal Kear, 16½ to 17½; Wheal Grenville, 6 to 6½; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), ½ to ½; Wheal Uny, ½ to ½; Carn Camborne, ½ to ½; South Crofty, 3 to 4; West Godolphin, 1 to 1½; West Kitty, 11½ to 11½; South Crofty, 3 to 4; West Godolphin, 1 to 1½; West Kitty, 11½ to 11½; West Phoenix, ½ to ½.

COPPER has been firmer, but business in shares is not quite so active as it was, and quotations are, for the most part, merely nominal. Bedford United are quoted 1½ to 2; Devon Great Consoit, 2½ to 3; East Caradon, ½ to ½; Gunnislake (Clitters), 9s. to 11s.; Marke Valley, ½ to ½; Mellanear, ½ to 1; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 1½; Prince of Wales, ½ to ½; New West Caradon, ½ to ½; New Caradon, ½ to ½; Wheal Crebor, 1½ to 1½; the points in operation are yielding 33 tons of copper ore per fathom, besides mundic. South Caradon, ½ to 1; there are 25 tribute pitches set to 50 men at 12s. to 13s. 4d. in 14. The sampling for the sale on the 21st is 310 tons of ore and 50 tons of slimes. West Crebor, 1s. to 2s.

LEAD.—English lead is quiet at 111. to 111. 2s. 6d., and at present mines do not show any appreciable advance or increase of business. Quotations are merely nominal. Great Laxey, 9 to 10; Roman Gravels, 3½ to 3½; Leadhills, 1½ to 1½. Vans, 1½ to 2; it is understood that the shareholders having approved of the scheme submitted to them for raising fresh capital, the new company will be registered in the course of a few days, and op

Edwards' shaft. Weardale, 11 to 12; East Wheal Rose, 7s. to 9s.

Old Shepherds, \$\frac{a}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

FOREIGN MINES.—In mines of this class there has been a fair and prices are well mainamount of business doing all the week, and prices are well maintained. Akankoos are quoted 7-16ths to 9-16ths; Mr. Lane has just returned from the Coast, having left Axim on July 20. "The returned from the Coast, having left Axim on July 20. "The tremendous rains and unprecedented floods prevented him from bringing with him, as he had looked forward to do, the results of the first month's crashing. Although the floods caused great anxiety, and at least a month's delay it is satisfactory to learn that no damage of consequence has been suffered, and that the foundations of both mill-house and mill have successfully stood a most severe test. A credimary greating of some poor rock took place a week basteady.

A preliminary crushing of some poor rock took place a week beginning to fore Mr. Lane's departure, and he informs us that the mill, enginement to warked admirably. Continuous crushing in a permaturation of the second few small modifications shown by the preliminary working to be

Advisable would be completed. Mr. Lane estimates that the serves of quartz now stacked close to the mill-house aggregation of the content of the mill-house aggregation. The output of stone is constantly increasing, and will sentice to keep the mill going without reducing the reserves. Alamillos, 1\frac{3}{2}\text{ to 1\frac{5}{2}\text{ to 1\frac{5}{2

Aug. 9 1. "was \$5000, and at ht Diamante, \$500. Explanating, letter." Victoria Gold, \$\frac{3}{5}\$ to \$\frac{1}{5}\$; West Callao, 2s. to \$4s.; West Andes, \$4\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$4\frac{1}{5}\$.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has mained fairly active, and in some cases further advances have be established, though it must be admitted that the higher prices at tained are not invariably the result; of increased buying on the part the public, but sometimes through buying in against speculators have made mistakes in their forecasts. As regards the number defaulters declared the general settlement has not passed of a satisfactorily as the last, but the amounts are not very large, at the market is in a better position to meet these little inomeniences than it has been. Metals are in about the same of the market is in a better position to meet these little inomeniences than it has been. Metals are in about the same of altion as last week; there appears to be no prospect of a immediate rise (indeed, lead is weaker), but the opinion very general that there will be no difficulty whatever in miximizing present prices. The view seems to be that the quittee noticeable this week may be attributed to the usual reaction folicing the somewhat sanguine feelings which prevailed at the edited the month. Copper closes steady, and 5s. more can be obtaineful delivery three months forward than for immediate delivery, which is a favourable feature. Tin is quiet, but \$6\ell\$, is still the price is a favourable feature. Tin is quiet, but \$6\ell\$, is still the price is a favourable feature. delivery three months forward than for immediate delivery, sits is a favourable feature. Tin is quiet, but 86l. is still the price in English ingots. With the exception of lead the prices of metals fully as high as they have been at previous periods, when us yielded far better dividends than at present; and, as the facility for economic working are now greater, there should be no difficult in earning satisfactory profits now. That several home mines actually paying well may be accepted as proof that, although high prices are no doubt desirable, the depressed metal markets have been the sole obstacles to making dividends. The mine share main is altogether more healthy and encouraging than it has been force time past, and nominal quotations, excluding for lead shares his time past, and nominal quotations, excluding for lead share, now become almost the exception.

Our usual telegram from Cornwall this evening states:—During

Our usual telegram from Cornwall this evening states:—During apast week the Cornish Mine Share Market has been fairly strong also the account of the previous week. The shares commanding most also tion have been Carn Brea, Tincroft, Dolcoath, and East Pool. But fineroft and Dolcoath declined, but have again rallied, and dis firm, as does also Carn Brea. At East Pool meeting 1l, per share was divided, the profit reported being 6731l. The report was up good, and the mine continued to improve. At Cook's Kitche to-day the accounts showed total costs of 5186l., and credits of 258l. leaving a loss of 2623l. The total balance against the mine is 12, the leaving a loss of 2623l. The total balance against the mine is 12, and it was decided to call up 2l, per share. The tin sold—54 total costs of 2556l. Considerable surprise was expressed at the loss being the continued to the continued to the loss being the continued to the continued to

and it was decided to call up 2f, per share. The tin sold—54 ton-realised 2556l. Considerable surprise was expressed at the loss being so heavy. At West Wheal Poevor appearances are rather more promising, and the mine is being worked very economically. American securities of all kinds ought now to command the tention of British capitalists if only for the purpose of making note of the remarks of a youthful contemporary, generally responsed as the organ of American and Transval enterprises which are grown to the kern in their convenient in the co nised as the organ of American and Transvaal enterprises which a too good to be kept in their own countries. It says:—" Encourage by the recent course of the market for Eries, Readings, Wababa and Denvers, a strong "bull" pool is forming in Confederate Baband we may expect an early improvement in these securities of After the enterprising English investor has had his fill of these may expect a "bull" movement in the bonds of the Irish Republicant of Irish Ir sent, at any rate.

The advices from the United Mexican (July 28) state-Mine of Diamante: In the frience de Adela west the working is still up ductive, but we continue to carry it on, as we must go on with adit. The ore has again given out in pozo de San Ignaclo. Frente No. 1 of San Antemio west the lode has a breadth of 1 ms it., with ordinary ore ramified over it. During the week 11½ cargas sent to Duran. In the frente San Antemio west the lode has sent to Duran. In the frente San Antemio west the lode has west to Duran. In the frente San Antemio west the lode has west to Duran. In the frente San Antemio west the lode has west to Duran. In the frente San Antemio west the lode has west to Duran. In the lode is thought to the lode is to sell the lode in the loge of the lode is to sell the lode in the loge of the lode is to sell the lode in the loge of the lode is to sell the lode in the lo Diamante: In the friente de Adela west the working is still a ductive, but we continue to carry it on, as we must go on with

of the company's operations. The work done during the last qui

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mail to 24,4007.
Devon Great Consols have been in demand during the week, at to 3½; the monthly sampling of eopper ore, and of better quality an last month, is 800 tons, for sale next week. A cross-cut has en commenced to intersect the lode in the 220, at Railway shaft, at the cutting down of the adit shaft at Wheal Maria will be comted in about a week, when sinking will be commenced on the urse of the lode

person from United, § to §; the 120, east and west of Willesford's half, and the 104 west continue to look favourable as operations

rogress.
Drakewalls, 4s. to 6s.; every effort will be made to effect the cleargout of the shaft from the 92 to the 102 fm. level.
Kit Hill, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); the great tunnel level has been driven during the
st month 63 ft., making the total distance driven 298 fms. 2 ft.,
ad a branch, or lode, has been intersected. The agent, in his reort this week, states that in sinking the north engine-shaft the lode
elow the 100 fm. level continues to present the same highly favourble indications as were shown during several fathoms sinking above
some level.

he same level. South Devon United, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; the lode in Martin's shaft, now down fms. below the 120 fm. level, is reported to be worth 20 ℓ , per thom, and in the 120, west of this shaft, it is worth 12 ℓ , per fathom, at the stope in the back is worth 14 ℓ , per fathom. South Wheal Frances, 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; the lode in Pascoe's shaft is worth 0 ℓ , per fathom for 12 ft. long. Good progress is being made in cuting down Marriott's shaft, and in the general development of the

inc.

English and Australian Copper, \(\frac{1}{6}\) to \(\frac{1}{4}\); the meeting will be held a Thersday next. During the six months ended Dec. 31 the gross antity of ore received from various mines was 2743 tons 9 cwts. qt, as against 3439 tons 13 cwts. 2 qrs. ore, regulus, and precipite for the corresponding six months of the previous year. The santity of ore smelted at Port Adelaide and Newcastle Works was 100 tons 17 cwts., as against 3976 tons 11 cwts. 2 qrs. ore, regulus, and precipitate. The quantity of copper made was 713 tons 13 cwts. qrs. 25 lbs., as against 713 tons 3 cwts. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. And the santity of copper shipped from and sold in Australia was 713 tons 9 cwts. 2 qrs., as against 713 tons 11 cwts. 0 qr. 18 lbs. The net smings of the company's wharf at Port Adelaide were 1383l, 14s., a against 1310l. 3s. 4d. for the corresponding half-year. At the inse of the general meeting on Feb. 21 the price of Burra Burra D.,per was 63l. per ton. It is now quoted at 60l. per ton. The latement of the six months' working to Dec. 31 shows an estimated so of,2276l. 13s. 3d. exclusive of the balance of 181l. 16s. 4d. at the redit of profit and loss on July 1. The reserve fund stands at dit of profit and loss on July 1. The reserve fund stands at

Richmond, 3½ to 3½; the shareholders may well be congratulated non the conclusion of the Albion-Richmond litigation. The Salt like Tribune says:—"A great lawsuit has been in progress in Eureka, serada, for several weeks between the Albion Mining Company and Newada, for several weeks between the Albioa Mining Company and be Richmond Mining Company. The Albion sued the Richmond In \$500,000 for appropriating Albion ores. Mr. Remington, of this gity, has just received a despatch that the Albion had obtained a signent for \$13,000. This reminds us of Lincoln's man, who commenced y wanting to be appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Court of St. James, and finally made an humble request for a suit of old sibbs. The despatch adds:—The decision is satisfactory to the Richmond. We should think so. The attorney fees of the Albion must have been five times the amount of their verdict. The Denver Tribune "sees much to be pleased at in the result. The Richmond is one of the largest and most profitable mines in the United States, and it would have been a great loss to the country to have had a judgment for the sum sued for recorded against the Richmond pepels, as the managers had announced that in case of such a decision the mine would be closed down indefinitely."

Ruby and Dunderberg, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{3}{2}\); there is no particular change in the report from the mines. The tributers at the Dunderberg are producing a fair amount of ore, and the developments at the Lord Byron are proceeding steadily, though as yet without much return. It is hoped that when No. I cave is cleared out the shipments of ore will increase.

The California Gold Mine telegram (Aug. 14) states that the mile an was 390 tons, worth \$7000 (1400L), and the smelting ore sales 2700 (540L)=1940L. Stopped to repair main shaft, start again larges

The Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil directors have received re-

Ang. 25.

The Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil directors have received remittances of gold 603 ozs., value 2421L.

In Lead Mine Shares the business doing is very limited, the anticipated further upward movement in the price of the metal not having taken place; in fact, lead is now very quiet at 11L to 11L 2s. 62. nominal, and a good order at 5s. less would not be refesed. Roman Gravels are quoted at 3½ to 3½, and are said to have be a somewhat more in demand. The 110 south shows a promising loie, and the agent expects that he will be in a good run of ore in the next 4 or 5 fms. driving. A sampling of 100 tons of ore will take place on Thursday next.

Leadhills, 1½ to 2½; the mines are reported to be opening out well, and with the recent improvement in the price of lead ores is said thave caused some demand for the shares, it being well known that the company possesses a large quantity of pig and lead ores. The Steel Company of Scotland directors, on Wednesday, agreed to recommend (subject to audit) the payment of a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, free of income tax, after writing off for depreciation 17,000L, adding 2000L to reserve fund, which now amounts to 15,000L, and carrying forward to next year about 2400L. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada traffic receipts for the week tended Aug. 9 were:—Grand Trunk, 26,198L, as compared with 74,010L in the same week of last year, decrease 4812L; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 12,520L, against 973L, increase 278U.; Detroit Grand Haven and Milwaukee. 5039L, against 5647L decrease 608£; total.

rand Trunk, 12,5201., against 97311., increase 27891.; Detroit Grand Haven and Milwaukee, 50391., against 56471, decrease 6081.; total, 86,7671., against 89,3881., decrease 26311. The total aggregate receipts for six weeks to date were 506,1121., against 525,5721., decrease 19,4601. 19,4602

19,469.
The Alabama, New Orleans, Texas, and Pacific Junctions Railways Company traffic statement shows:—Cincinnati Southern \$220,360, decrease \$7998; New Orleans and North Eastern (only partially opened last year) \$24,860, increase \$15,861; Vicksburg and Meridian \$31,787, increase \$2452; Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Pacific \$14,352, increase \$10,233.

The Alabama Create Footbare, Delbara to \$25 receipts for July 19,000 and 19,

nerease \$10,233.

The Alabama Great Southern Railway traffic receipts for July zere \$73,459, against \$72,345 for July last year; increase, \$1114.

The Imaginary Metrological System of the Great Pyramid of liveh is treated of in an illustrated 8vo. volume (issued through Mr. P. Van Nostrand, of New York) by Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, the veneable President of Columbia College, New York.

Messrs. C. de Municia and Co. n. tify that the Sprip of the Desentere Stock of the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Company

(second issue), will be ready for delivery, in exchange for letters of allotment and bankers' receipts, on and after Aug. 13, at their offices The Institute of Actuaries has been granted a Royal Charter dated

July 29.

A subscription has been opened at St. Petersburg, in order to raise the money for instituting at the University five bursaries in the name of Charles Darwin, to be employed for the maintenance of five students in the five chief branches of natural science.

KAPANGA.—Remarking on Capt. Argall's supplementary report dated June 21 Messrs. Rickard Bros. (Aug. 12) write:—The most salient feature is that "Scotty's Reef has produced over 21. worth of gold for each square yard stoped over the 50. I expect it will be equally as rich under the 50; if so, the No. 8 cross-cut will open up 70001. worth of gold in about six months," while an equally large section would soon be made available by the 70 fathom level, which has struck Scotty's lode. The No. 8 level reached Scotty's Reef on June 24, three weeks earlier than anticipated, and the prospects there are good. We quite concur in Capt. Argall's view that the whole of the reef should be taken away in the ore shoots, as evidently the gold occurs in irregular patches, and unless the whole of the ground is stoped away the chances are that a large portion of the gold will not be discovered. As regards the parallel reef, although its existence can but add to the value of the property, we approve of its being left for the present, and would advise that the work undertaken by Capt. Argall for putting the mine into a good paying condition, with an outlay of 4500l., be strictly adhered to.

Bratsberg.—The report from the managers shows that the mines

BRATSBERG.—The report from the managers shows that the mines continue to look exceedingly well. The aggregate value of the different points in operation is nearly 500l. There are two cargoes of copper ore waiting for shipment.

OSCAR GOLD MINE.—By the advices received this week there is every prospect that the machinery will be at work quite within the time anticipated—the end of next month.

GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Messrs, W. L. Webb and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, has been:—Bombay New, 4%; Buenos Ayres, New (Limited), 129/16 to 13½/2 ditto Skyper Cent. Debentures, 1898, 103: Commercial Consolidated, 244½; ditto New Stock, 185; Continental Union (Limited), Original, 35½; ditto New, 1859 and 1872, 25½; ditto 7 per Cent. Preference, 235; ditto 4 per cent. Debenture Stock, 108; ditto 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock, 155½ to 116; Imperial Continental, 190 to 202½; Monte Video (Limited), 17 to 17½; Para (Limited), 4½ to 4½; Rio de Janeiro (Limited), 21½ to 22½; South Metropolitan, A, 272; ditto, B, 222; ditto Perpetual 5 per cent. Debenture Stock, 128. Gas stocks very good, especially Gas, A, which show an improvement of 7 per cent, on satisfactory meeting account.

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of

7 per cent. on satisfactory meeting account.

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. Webb and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been dealt in as follows:—Alliance British and Foreign, 37 to 37%; Atias, 14; Commercial Union, 17%; to 17%; Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited), 134 to 14%; Fire Insurance Association (Limited), 134; Guardian Fire and Life, 58% to 58%; Imperial Fire, 148% to 149; Indemty Marine, 147%; London, 49 to 49%; Marine (Limited), 28% to 28%; Phemis, 222 to 223; Railway Passengers, 8; Royal Exchange, 375 to 376; Rock Life, 73% to 7%; Sun Life, 91%; Universal Marine (Limited), 63% to 65%; Phemis, 222 to 223; Railway Passengers, 8; Royal Exchange, 375 to 376; Rock Life, 73% to 7%; Sun Life, 91%; Universal Marine (Limited), 63% to 65%. Insurance quiet. Marine companies only dealt in, and are a little firmer.

TRAMWAYS.—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr.

TRAMWAYS.—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr /M. Abbott, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the last page of the Journal.

wM. ABBOTT, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the last page of the Journal.

RAILWAY AND GENERAL MARKETS.—Referring to the course of business done to-day during official hours (11 to 3) Mr. Ferdinand R. Kirk Birchinlane, writes:—Operating: In their haste to put up prices last night the jobers shot shead of New York, and are now seeking to depress quotations. Erles, \$17½ to \$17½; Central Pacific, \$42½ to \$43; Liake Shore, \$84½ to \$17, Linios Central, 129½ to 129½. Yesterday's surprising raily of 34, and 44, in Grand Trunks is maintained, Firsts being still \$65 to \$845, and \$8 conds 55 to 59½, the Ordinary remain at 11, and the Thirds at 27½. Great Western at 140, and North-Eastern at 162½ show no change. After touching 26s. 'buyers,' Oritas have become easier, and are now quoted 23s. to 25s.: Organos, 13s. to 15s., and raught well of for a rise. Rio Tinto, 165½ to 16½; Mason and Barry, 105½ to 10½; United Mexican, 27½ to 3; Richmond, 3½ to 33½; Transval, 1 to 1½; Montan, 1½ to 2; South Caradon, ½ to 1; Akankoo, 8s. to 10s.; Bratsberg, 29s. to 31s.; Occar Gold, ½ to ½; Roman Gravels, 3½ to 5½; Victoria Gold, 8s. to 10s.; Wheal Crebor, 13½ to 1½.—Clonug: After reaching 59½, Trunk Seconds are back to 59, the Thirds being dull at 27½. Mexican Railway have failen to 31, but the Firsts are unchanged at 79. Home railways are strong; in North British and North-Eastern the advance is ½. American shares keep dull: a fail of 1 is shown in Lake Shore. Callao Bis, ½ to ½; Ruby, ½ to ½; Almada, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

In the High Court of Justice—Chancery Division.

Mr. Justice Kay.

IN the MATTER of the PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED AND REDUCED);

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1867 AND 1877.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for CONFIRMING a RESOLUTION reducing the capital of the above company from £200,000 to £125,000 was, on the 17th day of July, 1849, presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, and is now pending; and that the List of Oreditors of the company is to be made out as from the £2th day of October, 184.

MAPLES, TEESDALE, AND CO.,
6. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London, Solicitors to the Company.

ESTABLISHED 1866.-THIRTEEN YEARS IN CORNWALL SAMUEL JAMES, STOCK BROKER AND MINING SHARE DEALER, 14, ANGEL COURT, LONDON, E.C. Member of the Redruth Mining Exchange.

Those who wish to buy or sell any mining shares should consult Mr. JAMES. Mr. J. devotes his entire attention to home and foreign mines, and places his special information at the disposal of his clients. That mining offers undoubted advantages for quick returns no one can deny. Look at the enormous sums of money paid in dividends by home and foreign mines. A large number of wealthy families owe their present proud positions to adventuring in LEGITIMATE MINES. With a better price for metals many of the smaller priced shares would immediately advance some hundreds per cent.

POLBERRO SHARES SHOULD BE BOUGHT AT ONCE.

There are many mines worth attention, as proceedings of recent share-holders' meetings prove beyond doubt. During the last 40 years there has no such opportunity presented itself as the present for investment in British mines. Metals are certain to advance. In well-informed circles no doubt is entertained on this point. Buyers must not further delay orders. Sec Selected List published by S. James, 14, Angel-court, London, E.C.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following or part:
25 Bedford United, 29s.
50 Carn Camborne, 5s. 5d.
100 Conda Kitchen, 210.
100 Collacombe Cons, 6s. 6d.
100 Devon Consols, 425.
100 Down United, 5s. 6d.
100 Drakewalls, 2s. 6d.
100 Drakewalls, 2s. 6d.
100 Drakewalls, 2s. 6d.
100 Loss of Consols, 4273.
100 East Blue Hills, 5s. 6d.
100 Vest Corabor, 1s. 6d.
100 Cast Blue Hills, 5s. 6d.
100 Vest Foldice, 6s. 6

100 East Blue Hilm, 25 Ecton, 203, 204, 25 Ecton, 203, 36 d. 50 East Chradon, 32, 6d, 50 East Wheal Rose, 72 9d 20 Frongrech, 8z, 9d, 10 Great Laxey, 43 4, 5 Gunnislake (Olit.) 113

the following or part:—
10 South Condurrow, £9.
10 South Darren, 5s.
13 S. Devon United, 4s.
10 South Frances, £72.
50 Frontino, 14s.
20 Gold Coast, 3s.
20 Indian Consol., 2s.
20 Javail, 1s. 9d.
20 Javail, 1s.
20 Kapanga, 2s. 3d.
20 Kapanga, 2s. 3d.
20 Lisbon-Berlyn, 12s.
20 Now Emma, 10s. 6d.
20 Wheal Sliver & Lanteglos, 6s.
21 Javail Java

5 Gunnislake (Clit.) 11s glos, 6s.
10 Great Holway, 20s.
100 Home Mines Trust, 100 Antioquia, 4s.
15s.
20 Killflieth, 7s. 6d.
20 Killflieth, 7s. 6d.
20 Killflieth, 7s. 6d.
30 Akankoo (1,p.), 11s. 3
60 Orita, 20s.
100 Porosi, New, 9s.
15 New Kitty, 24s.
50 New Caradon, 1s. 9d.
40 Oid Gunnislake, 5s. 6d
50 Phenix United, 39s.
40 Polberro, 36s.
40 Potherro, 36s.
40 Prince of Wales, 4s.
100 Parys Copper, 1s.
100 Colombian Hyd., 7s.
10 Roman Gravels, 70s.
10 Colombian Hyd., 7s.
10 Roman Gravels, 70s.
10 South Caradon, 15s. 6d.
20 Signed Caradon, 15s. 6d.
20 Signed Caradon, 15s. 6d.
21 Transval Gold, £1.2s.
22 United Mexican, £3
23 United Mexican, £3
24 United Mexican, £3
25 Croepila, 3s.
26 United Mexican, £3
26 United Mexican, £3
27 Transval Gold, £1.2s.
28 United Mexican, £3
29 United Mexican, £3
20 Victoria Gold, 10s.
20 Prince of Wales, 4s.
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PREPARES MINING PLANS AND SECTIONS, AND UNDERTAKES GENERAL SURVEYS.

A USTRALASIAN GOLD, TIN, COPPER, COAL, ANTIMONY, and other MINES REPORTED ON for public companies or private shareholders by WILLIAM NICHOLAS, F.G.S., Lecturer on Mining, University, Melbourne, Consulting Mining Engineer, Exchange, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1885. DIVISION I.—INVENTIONS. DIVISION II.-MUSIC.

PATRON HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. PRESIDENT

H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Applications to exhibit must be made on printed forms, which will be supplied on application to the Secretary, International Inventions Exhibition, South Kensington, S.W.

These must be filled up and returned on or before the 1st October,

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LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF FORTY YEARS.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS, in referring to their public Circular in the Mining Journal, would also observe that they BUY and SELL SHARES at the nett market prices of the day in all well-established and respectable Mining Companies; also in English and Foreign Funds, Railway Stocks, &c.

J. TAYLOR, O R A C E Gold Mining Company (Limited).
38, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.,
STOCK, MINING, AND MISCELLANEOUS DEALER. ESTABLISHED 1874.

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BANKERS: CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

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Akankoo, 198. 3d.
Bratsberg, 39a.
Colombian Hydraulic
7s. 6d.
California Gold, 13s.
cx div.
Caliao Bis, 8s. 6d.
Chile Gold, 3s. 6d.
Chontales, 3s. 9d.
Colorado, 29s. 6d.
Devon Consols, 59s. 9d.
Devon Friendship, 2s.
East Blue Hills, 5s. 9d
BUYER of Tolima A and B, Colombian, Oritas, and all mining shares whose mines are stituated in the United States of Colombia.
Early information from a special and reliable authority on be given on appli

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iorm.—Acaneous, "An exceedingly useful manual of reference to all persons interested in the Industries discussed."—Chemical News.

CROSET LOCKWOOD and Co., 7, Stationers' Hall-court, London, E.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

ORE DEPOSITE—"H. J." (Redruth).—The author is not responsible for the non-sense to which you refer; it is the result of a typographical error, so that you can reserve your wit (?) for another opportunity. The fourth and fifth lines of third column, page \$27, in last week's Journal, should read:—"The general conclusions at which Mr. Phillips arrives are that, although convenient for the purpose of description (set disruption) and for fixing our views," &c. We much regret the error, which, however, was so obvious that even "H. J." could not have failed to recognise it as such.

GOLD IN INILA—"H. K." (Luton).—There was certainly no dividend declared at the Glagow Indian Gold Mines Company last week, and we cannot understand why, if you really be a shareholder, you are unacquainted with the position of the concern. It is proposed to send out one of the directors, Mr. MacAlpine, and for this a call of 11. Ss. per stare will be required. It is true as you state that the Mysore promises to come into profits, but promises are not always reliable. There is not a shadow of a probability of any Indian gold mine yielding profits to shareholders other than directors and officials.

mine yielding profits to shareholders other than directors and officials.

MINE LORDS AND MINE ANNIHILATION.—It was stated in last week's Mining Journal by a correspondent that in certain foreign countries the system of paying dues upon profits is adopted as a principle; but in those countries private individuals are not permitted to appropriate the minerals which justly belong to the State. In England private mine lords are annihilating home mining—it is not the low price of metals—and we must either reduce these persons to their proper position of surface owners, or let British mining die out entirely. East Pool, one of the most prospersons mines in the country, held a meeting on Monday, and paid the shareholders a dividend of only 1 per share (which is at the rate of more than \$20 per cent. per annum, I know; but that is not the question), so that while the shareholders who have had all the risk and expense of bringing the concern into profitable working get only 14 per share, Mr. Bassi, the mine lord, gets nearly 3s. per share, or to be exact, 14:85 per cent, on the profit paid to the shareholders—that is, a holder of 10 East Pool theres received only 10.1 dividend, and pays Mr. Basset 14. 9s. 9d. as royalty. The effect of such a ruinous system when a mine is not in a dividend-paying condition can readily be calculated.—FAIS PLAY.

LEAD ASHES.—Will one of your numerous practical readers oblige me with plan

condition can readily be calculated.—FAIR PLAY.

LEAD ASHES.—Will one of your numerous practical readers oblige me with plan
of the best furnace for reducing lead ashes? The object is not so much to
obtain soft lead as to get all the metal out of the sing. Is there not some simple
blast-furnace used by the Germans? I am told that large quantities of ashes
go to Germany to be reduced, which seems a slur on English metallurgical intelligence.—TREGENYA.—[The reply to this enquiry will be generally interesting. It is, therefore, inserted; but it has been sent to us without the writer's
name, and with false address and date. It is dated Truro, Aug. 12, whilst the
poitmark shows that it was posted in London on Aug. 14.]

postmark shows that it was posted in London on Aug. 12, whilst the postmark shows that it was posted in London on Aug. 14.]

BHARE INVESTMENTS.—I have, and as it now seems foolishly, though always trusting and hoping for the best, laid out about 27.0% in the following shares—Chapel House, Alltami, Oregiog, late Bodidris, Llanrwst, Bampivide, and Cambrian, and as in regularly reading the Missay Journal I now hardly ever see any mention of either of the foregoing concerns, can you or any of your readers kindly laform me through your columns whether there is any or the most remote possibility of my over obtaining any return in either of the above concerns for my outlay? I was induced to invest my little all through the glowing and promising accounts of them published, and I am fearful it is a very bad look cut for me. However, it will take some weight off my mind if anyone could kindly let me know the worst as regards the whole of them.—A. C. R. Birmisojam.—(None of the concerns are much heard of at present, and several of them are virtually defunct, if not absolutely so. Of course, we are taught that nothing is impossible, but the probability of your obtaining any return on the outlay you have made is exceedingly remote. It has been constantly repeated in the Mising Journal that although one mining success—East Pool has just taid a dividend at the rate of about 800 per cent. per annum upon the invested capital—compensates for many losses, no one should suffer himself to be induced to invest in mining or any other speculation more than he can conveniently alford to lose. All mine reports are based upon the indications of the hour, and a week's more work may make the concern a brilliant and insting success, or demonstrate its utter worthlessness. In the latter case the man who has risked his "little all" is ruined for his recklessness. Had you risked 270% instead of 270%, an unlucky selection would have caused you but little liconvenience. Some of the mines mentioned, as the Bampjylde and Cambrian, have produced ve

ABBONAMENTO POSTALE AL MISTINO JOURNAL.—Il prezzo delle associoni è per tutti gli Stati della Convenzione poetale 11. 8s. (28 fm.) al anno—pagamento anticipato. L'invio de Vaglia pestale internazionale essendo più comodo e sicuro è sempre preferibile a qualunque altro mezzo. Le lettere ed i reclaral devono essere invisti franchi e leggitilimenti acritti alla Direzione del Mining Journal.
Nessona communicazione potrà essere publicata se non quando abbis, per guarentigia particolare della Redazione la firma e l'indirizzo del Corrispondente.
Non si resiltuiscono umposecuiti. Richiama combinamenti d'indirizzo devono. Non si restituiscono i manoscritti. Richismi e combiamenti evere unita la faccia in corso sotto cui si spedisco il Giornal

Avis Important—Aux Adonnes Etrangers du "Mining Joursal. —Le prix de l'abennement au Mining Journal pour tous les pays de la Convention Postale Internationales est de (il. 81, 36 frs. le port compris. L'abonnement est payable par aulicipation, ou par annada postal international ou par autre mandat sur Londres. L'abonnement continuera sauf avis contraire.

active mandat sur Londres. Labonnement continuers and avis contraire. Recrived,—"L. R. E." (Carmarthen): The address asked for was given in the Journal of July 5—"J. A. M." (Finsbury-circus): The abstract was crowded cut list week, but appears to-day. Your letter has been sent to the author—"R. J. P.": Replied by post—"T. A. R.". Ditto—"G. 8." (Wobern-place): Your statement concerning Nacupai is so improbable that it could only be published over your own signature; and asy your namedoes not appear in the London Directory at the address given, we should require certain portions of the letter to be verified by General Gozman Blanco, the Venezuelan Minister; we should also require to see the deed you mention, or a legalised copy of it. We will allow simple space for the discussion, but it must be straightforward and honest, and accountion of negotiation and official resurrences between between the context. also require to see the deed you mention, or a legalised copy of it. We will allow supple space for the discussion, but it must be straightforward and honest, and accurations of nepotian and official requery must have some better substantiation than a mere printed card, as the names and positions of the parties implicated must be given. In referring to acts done by the President of the Republic as President you must, if you write again, refer to him as such. It would not be etiquette to refer to the Empersor of Germany as Mr. Hohenzollern—"C. S. K.". Next week—P. B. (Worcesier, Mass.): The papers have not been reprinted, and the Journals of the date named are out of print. See report of Institute of Merhanical Engineers meeting in another column—"F. W. S." (Dashwood House): Inserted.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 16, 1884.

THE APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL INSPECTORS OF

MINES.

It now appears that the additional Inspectors promised by the Home Secretary will be appointed when Parliament is not sitting—when the selections cannot be questioned in the House of Commons. It is, therefore, to be feared that many of the new Inspectors will be taken from amongst the working miners, as desired by Mr. Burr, and to some extent tacity acquiesced in by the Home Secretary. Such appointments could not fail to seriously interfere with the ordinary working of mines, and, it is believed, would greatly disturb the harmonious relationship now prevailing in most of our mining districts between employers and workmen. This at least is the feeling entertained by the mineowners in most parts of the country, and who are now looking forward with no ordinary interest to the publication of the names of the persons appointed. The feeling on the subject, as entertained by those connected with our mines, was forcibly expressed a few days ago by Mr. Parker-Rhodes, a well-known solicitor of extensive practice in the West Riding, and who is also a mineowner as well. He said, whether it was necessary to increase the number of Inspectors or not might be a matter of question, but there was another proposition in connection with it which he looked upon as being of the greatest interest to all persons interested in mining. That was a proposition that those who were appointed Inspectors should be what were called persons practically acquainted with mining. If that meant that those who had been brought to the top as representing the men were to be appointed Inspectors to control the mining interests of this country, he believed all mineowners would agree with him that such a proposition would be viewed with the greatest possible distrust, and would give rise to the gravest possible consequences. To those who are at all acquainted with the officials connected with the Miners' Associations, and some of whom look forward to being appointed Government Inspectors of Mines, the accuracy of the views given above will be admi

and some of whom look forward to being appointed Government Inspectors of Mines, the accuracy of the views given above will be admitted to be beyond question.

Mr. Parker-Rhodes is equally correct in his estimation of the duties of an Inspector of Mines. He remarked that he did not know a more difficult and delicate position that could be filled by any official in the Government of the country than that of Inspector of Mines, holding as he did the scales evenly between employers and employed. He had continually to listen to anonymous communications and invendoes against the management, many baseless, many on very slight foundations indeed, and it required a person of great judgment, and of some standing in the social scale, to do justice and to fill that office without inflicting injury on the men or on the owners of mines. The subject is one of the greatest importance to mineowners, and Mr. Parker-Rhodes urged that it should be closely and attentively watched in the interests of both masters and workmen. The new appointments, indeed, may be said just now the great mining event of the period, and the list of the appointments by the Home Secretary, which is sure to come out shortly, is now looked forward to, as we have before stated, with no ordinary interest by mineowners, for it will then be seen whether the scientific and intellectual standard which has hitherto been the rule with respect to the appointment of Government Inspectors of Mines is to be greatly lowered or not.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

We have repeatedly called attention to the vast amount of litigation which has been called forth under the recently passed Employers'. Liability Act. It is the best friend which the gentlemen of the long robes have had for many years past. It bristles with legal quibbles and difficulties in almost every clause, and has caused, and is still causing, more vexatious annoyance to colliery proprietors, manufacturers, and factory owners than any other Act ever passed. It has done much to destroy the amicable relationship which formerly subsisted between employer and employed by opening the door of litigation on the part of dissatisfied workmen or paid Trades' Unionists. It militates seriously against all manufactures, the proprietors of works and factories being hedged round with restrictions and complications which place them at unfair disadvantage with continental and foreign competitors, and we undertake to say that there is scarcely a manufacturer of any standing in the commercial world but unhesitatingly condemns this Act as not only unnecessary, but as not restrictive, and injurious in its application.

These remarks have been called forth forms a newest of a prost-

condemns this act as not continued in jurious in its application.

These remarks have been called forth from a perusal of a most protracted and costly trial which has been held during the past week, protracted and costly trial which has been held during the past week, These remarks have been called forth from a perusal of a most protracted and costly trial which has been held during the past week, at Swansea, before Judge Stevens and a special jury. For four whole days were judge, jury, and counsel engaged in the investigation of a case connected with the working and management of a colliery, which in all probability half-a-dozen practical men would have settled in as many hours. The amount of money which must have been spent in feeing the array of counsel, the solicitors, and the host of witnesses on either side, must have been enormous. The plaintiff, Mrs. ELIZABETH LEWIS, brought her action under the Limited Liability Act to recover three years' wages—2001. against the proprietors of the Gelly Colliery, Bhondak Valley, for the death of her husband by an explosion in that colliery. For the plaintiff there appeared Mr. McIntyre, Q.C., M.P., Mr. B. Francis Williams, and Mr. T. Lewis, whilst for the defendants the Attorney-General had been specially retained, and Mr. ABEL THOMAS. The defendants were Mr. EDMUND THOMAS and THOMAS GRIFFITHS, the owners of the Gelly Colliery, and the Mutual Boilers Insurance Company.

Now although this case occupied the attention of the Court for four days with such a formidable array of legal talent, the facts lay in a nutsbell, and should have been of easy solution by means of amicable adjustment or arbitration. Everybody knows that all collieries fare now worked under the general rules of the Mines Regulation Act, the first of which is to the effect that the owner and manager shall provide sufficient ventilation to dilute and render harmless all noxious gases in all the working places of the mine. It is also well known that there is (happily for the employers of labour) a saving clause in the Employers (Liability Act, to the effect

harmless all noxions gases in all the working places of the mine. It is also well known that there is (happily for the employers of labour) a saving clause in the Employers' Liability Act, to the effect that employers are not liable for damages where there is contributory negligence on the part of the workmen. The two questions, therefore, for the determination of the jury in this case were—first, whether the colliery was properly and sufficiently ventilated; and, secondly, had there been contributory negligence on the part of the workmen. Of course there was a vast amount of evidence on both sides and a conflict of onlying which necessarily previed that indeed sides, and a conflict of opinion which necessarily puzzled both judge and jury. The simple facts are these. On Aug. 21, 1883, the deceased was ripping the roof in the stall; another man, named David Lewis, was holding a lamp, when an explosion occurred, killing the deceased and four other men. The contention of the plaintiff was this was consequent upon defective ventilation, and a good deal of evidence was adduced to prove that the attention of the owners and managers had been previously called thereto. On behalf of the defendants, it was alleged the accident occurred through the negligence of the deceased, who was ripping the roof of his stall whilst another man was holding a lamp in an improper position—that the heading fell, drawing the flame through the gauze of the lamp, and causing the explosion. The manager aware that no one had ever called his attention to the defective state of the ventilation. His Lordship, in an exhaustive summing up of the case, referred to the difficulties which beset such actions. The defendants were not liable for damages could contributory negligence be shown on the part of the plaintiff; and the onus did not rest with the defendant to prove that there was contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff, but with the plaintiff cates as the remedy for all present evils.

to prove that there was not. The plaintiff could not recove he could prove that the defendant had so neglected his du cause the explosion. What constituted neglect, where negle menced, was one of those difficult points which the jury wo menced, was one of those difficult points which the jury would to consider and determine, and one upon which he could not them. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a veriging the defendant. The case was an important one for both own workmen, and its protracted length and the vast amount of scient and skilled evidence called to prove the condition of the min what is or is not contributory negligence, suffices to show the difficulties which beset the practical operation of the Empl. Liability Act, and that an amendment is urgently required which, it is earnestly hoped, will endeavour to give some more factory solution of the "Gordian knot" as to what constributory neglect.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON WARRANT MARKET.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON WARRANT MARKET.

Mr. W. WILSON (Glasgow, Aug 13) writes:—The warrant mais firm, notwithstanding that Cleveland iron has fallen 6d, per of late; and even yet Scotch iron is comparatively the cheage the two, unless the difference which formerly existed between prices of the two irons is no longer to continue. The priced & warrants has changed very little during the last three months; is the more remarkable when the heaviness of the stock in sidered, and shows that warrants are particularly well held. It are slightly more favourable reports coming in regarding cut branches of the trade; these may be somewhat exaggerated, but have some basis of truth. Shipments are small for the week, and not compare favourably. There is no change in the number of ances blowing: 601 tons were taken out of store here last may while 195 tons were taken out at Middlesborough. Business was during the past week at the following prompt cash prices:—Thursday, Aug. 7.

Pricay, Aug. 8.

Monday, Aug. 1.

Thursday, Aug. 7. Fr	day, Au	g. 8		Me 4	onday, A	ing.]
Tuesday, Aug. 12. Wedn 41/5, 41/4, 41/5	esday, A 41/5%, 41 1884.	17		41	77,41/6, 1882.	41/7.
rice of Scotch Warrants, Aug. 11 urnaces in blast in Scotland do on in store at this date	41/5% 95 586,905	***	46/11		50/9	m l
ripments of Scotch pig-iron for a	9,727		14,054	***		
o. since beginning of yearrice of Middlesbro', No. 3, Aug. 11 urnaces in blast Middlesbro' dist.	344,425 36/6 99		395,257 38/9 118	***	392,352 44/ 120	35
Grangemouth, week ending	4,250		3,200	***	3,913	
Aug. 9 o. do. since beginning of year	156,464		162,524		125,975	19

CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINES,—The North Bloomfield and I Californian Gold Mines.—The North Bloomfield and in Hydraulic Mining Companies are, says the San Francisco Post, a organisations, and are almost exclusively owned by residents of State; their stock has never been listed on our exchanges, and is the public has had very little information regarding them. But any profits had been declared their capital account amounted to large sum of \$4,079,321 62, nearly all of which was used in the struction of reservoirs, canals, and tunnels, and all of which was pended before any outcry had been made against hydraulic min For the past five years their buillion product and profits have been failed.

r	the past	nve years their	buillo		and pro	
		Bullion		Water		Net
		product.		sales.		profit,
	1877	. \$670,774.57	*****	86,753.67	*****	8364,04548
	1878	. 849,036.16		9,694.53	*****	501,18105
	1879	. 794,517.90		9,090.84	*****	462,821-42
	1880	. 665,710.60		12,395.26	*****	264,07549
	1881	. 637,682-06		24,233.03		325,22662
		-	-	-		-
	FR9 - 4 - 9 -	60 ALE MAL.00		0.00 TOW.00		DI GIR GROSS

Totals...\$3,617,721.29 \$62,167.33 \$1,917,3500 These mines were closed for four months during the year is These mines were closed for four months during the year issues an injunction from the Judge of Sutter country, else their product the year would have been nearly \$900,000. For the year issues the year would have been nearly \$900,000. For the year issues the stall on output will be larger than ever before, and may may support the stall of the year issues the stall on output will be larger than ever before, and may reason the stall of the support of the stall of the support of the stall of the support and attention at the Bank of California where it was exhibited as days since. These two companies alone support a population of succeeding the support gives the merchants and manufacturers of our city, where all the support for the mines are purchased. No Chinamen are employed, will abour being exclusively used. Practically all the product for these mines accrues to the benefit of San Francisco, either in the purchase of provisions, supplies, &c., or in disbursement of profits the owners, who, as stated before, with one or two exceptions a residents of this city. There are very many other hydraulic ming companies in the State of almost equal importance to the Bloomist and Milton, and should they be closed because a companity their operations the result would be most injurious to our city.

Short Account of a Great Firm.—It has more than once he

SHORT ACCOUNT OF A GREAT FIRM.—It has more than once her shown in the columns of the Mining Journal that a return to be tection is neither possible nor desirable, that it would not impressure that the possible of the mining starvation; yet that free Trade has been an unmixed good cases judging from the experience thus far obtained, be pretended to MARK ARCHER'S pamphlet—"A Short Account of a Great Immith Some Thoughts on its Present Position and Future Propers By a Small Shareholder. London: Ranken and Co., Druy Hess Strand—the second thousand of which, with additional matter al appendix, has just been issued, is an extremely elever little politic squib, which, whilst tracing the history of the country in a buseous allegorical style affords much material for sound and healthfunght. It cannot be too widely read by either Protectionists of For Traders, especially as it may facilitate suggestions which will brig thought. It cannot be too widely read by either Protectionistor. Traders, especially as it may facilitate suggestions which will about a state of affairs which will satisfy both. The author rest that if the individual members or servants of the firm of John and Co. (the great firm which is the author's hero) "choosel philanthropic and bountiful, well and good. But to enable the do this their directors must conduct the business with a join control for its leating processory. The lead princes of Britishes. regard for its lasting prosperity. The lead miners of Britain fine race, and yet the greater proportion of them are without What good is it to tell such men that bread is cheap, and that it they suffer, other men are thriving on British money in Spain! good is it to tell the farmer and the artisan that though they make ends meet amongst the millions of their fellow share! make ends meet amongst the millions of their fellow shared and workmen, it is British money that is opening out he states for the benefit of Gorman and other emigrants? If are tenantless, and agricultural labourers can scarcely live of avail is the power to vote in the election of directors? The condition of things is a stern proof that a great number of does not ensure good management. When we look around a that hostile tariffs shat out our goods from foreign markets, our directors admit foreign produce duty free, and when, to with these facts we see around as idleness and rain, it is a second as a second as idleness and rain, it is a second as a s with these facts we see around us idleness and ruin, it there are just reasons for doubting the wisdom of our mode of ing with competitors. The shipping question is a curious in of how material prosperity is sacrificed to false philanthrep whilst every other nation or company is endeavouring to create owning class, and in some cases paying large bounties as an ragement to that end, the directors of John Bull and Co. hardshipowners in a variety of ways, on the plea of making life and perty more secure. When we consider the advantages possess and encouragement given to foreign shipowners, it cannot be all to be wordered at that our of the same of the s to be wondered at that our seamen and ships are unemployed. Is the whole circumstances of the business into consideration, is seen reasonable that the directors should be called upon to pay attention to substance, and less to theories, so that the foreigner have no more than he is entitled to, and the enterprising spir business may have the encouragement it ought to have at the set of those whose principal object should be to increase the wealth

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THE BRISTOL COAL FIELD. IMPORTANT DISCOVERY AT KINGSWOOD 8,000,000 TONS.

8,000,000 TONS.

he members of the Cotteswold Field Club, under the leadership heir President, Sir William Guise, and their secretary, Dr. Paine, ie an exoursion on Tuesday, to the neighbourhood of Kingswood, the invitation of Mr. Handel Cossham, to hear from him a grown an important discovery he had made with regard to the coal sures of the district, and for the subjoined interesting report of proceedings we are indebted to the Bristol Mercury and Daily and Anamerous company met at Fishponds station in the mornincluding, beside the President and secretary of the club, Mr. deridge (President of the Geological Society), Mr. W. J. Stanton, Mr. Witchell, Prof. Morgan (Bristol University College), Mr. Witchell, Prof. Morgan (Bristol University College), Mr. Mr. Murch (Bath), Mr. James Somerville, Dr. Burder, Mr. and Mr. Witchell, Prof. Morgan (Bristol University College), Mr. Mr. of the Froom Valley, inspecting by the way the Pent Quaries, to Stoke House, from the charmingly situated terrace, which a grand view of the surrounding country is obtained. Mr. sham and Mr. Etheridge explained the geological features of district. By the courtesy of Admiral Close the interior of the see was inspected, and some refreshment partaken of. The drive is then continued through Stapleton and by the beds of new redistone to Holly Lodge, where the party was very hospitably entained at luncheon by Mr. Cossham in a tent on the lawn. After the continued through Stapleton and by the Bristol coal light and particularly of the northern part of it, Mr. Cossham menned that 20 years ago he was able to correct the geological maps the district by showing that the supposed millstone grit, or Fare-Micr remarking on the complicated geology of the Bristol coal laws of the coal measures. It had consequently been discovered at the coal-bearing strata extend south of Kingswood and St. once under the River Avon and, as far as he knew, to the Mendip ills. That discovery had had an important bearing on the mining dustry of the district, and would help i

sever, now to describe a discovery he had recently made, which, believed, would prove of much greater importance. He reminded em that the Kingswood section of the Bristol coal field contains obably the most ancient coal workings, not only of this county, it probably older than those of South Wales, Somerset, or Dean orest. In 1371 Edward III, issued a mandate to the keeper of the nase of Kingswood to allow Edward, the son of Hugh Blunt, lord the manor of Bitton, to take, sell, and carry away wood, gorse, and sea coal found within the demense; and by the second half of selfth century he saw by a map which passed to him as lord of the manor, that in the 1672 there were no less than 70 small coal pits work in the Chase of Kingswood.

The workings, down to the early part of this century, were, of course, confined to shallow depths, chiefly drained by levels into the you and Froom rivers, and were mainly confined to the upper section of the seams now worked in the district. About 50 years ago

The workings, down to the early part of this century, were, of ourse, confined to shallow depths, chiefly drained by levels into the you and Froom rivers, and were mainly confined to the upper section of the seams now worked in the district. About 50 years ago he Great Vein series were discovered, and have been largely worked yer since on the south dip, and over a considerable area. Some time is the mineral freehold of which he purchased some years ago. To do his he commenced an exploring drift to the south, at a depth of \$6 fms, from his Belgium Pit, to cut the upper section of seams that is over the ordinary Kingswood series, and between those and the Penant rock; and at the same time he started a drift to the north, at a depth of 500 yards from the bottom of Speedwell Pit, and it was it, discoveries made by the latter, or north drift, from Speedwell, hat he wished to describe. For some 200 yards this drift was driven in strata nearly upright, and exhibited traces of great disturbance and enomous lateral pressure; and, in fact, the whole of the Kingswood district has in past workings axhibited proofs of enormous disturbance and displacements, chiefly, as I some time ago explained in a paper which I published, having been produced by lateral pressure, and not by vertical movements. Some 250 yards north of Speedwell Pit they cut a seam of coal about 2 ft. 4 in. thick, I ging in an upright position, and for a long time he supposed this to be the first of the lower, or Ashton, series of veins, which was what he expected to find when he drove the underground tannel. But extending the drift some 50 or 100 yards further to the orth they found the strata became horizontal, and they struck a second seam of coal in several separate beds, the thickest of which was about 20 in. After following the vein for some 50 to 100 yards he found that it was one of the old Great Vein group that hai been worked 300 to 350 yards overhead up to the outcrop of the vein near the surface. This fact was so difficult to explain that he res this vein. He also knew that, if he were correct, in his opinion he should find at a distance of some 30 yards vertical above this vein the splendid seam or bed of coal known as the Kingswood Great Vein, which he had no doubt was the equivalent of the celebrated Four-feet Aberdare Steam Coal Vein. Driving a drift across the measures he discovered on Feb. 21 last the vein known as the Kingswood Great Vein, lying in a splendid position, and an average of about 5 ft. thick, or from that to 5 ft. 6 in. Since that time he had been driving on these veins north, east, south, and west, and found that he was on the floor of the original coal field with a gentle dip to the west and rise to the east of about 3 in. to the yard, and apparently extending to the north and east far beyond the bounds of his mineral estate. He did not want to trouble his hearers with anything that was merely personal and commercial, but he was sure they of this discovery to him was that it had revealed the existence of from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons of magnificent steam coal in his om 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons of magnificent steam coal in his ineral estate that he had no expectation of having, and he ould see clearly that for the next 50 to 100 years at least the coliteries he worked could go on landing a large quantity of splendid coal, at a cost that would enable those who worked them to hold their ground against all competitors, come from where it may, and thus continue to develope one of the important industries of the district.

district.

In considering how this coal field came to be so placed, they might take it as proved beyond all controversy that the seams of coal which he had found were the same seams that have been worked under considerable difficulty the last 50 years, arising from the dislocated and disturbed character of the district, and which have been worked for hundreds of yards to the north over the head of the veins lately discovered. The only explanation he could give of the phenomenon was that there had been in the past history of this district a time when the whole of the paleogoic strata, including the coal measures, have never been seen before the year 1884. If he were starting life again, and had 100,000! to spare, he would willingly risk it on the correctness of this opinion. Fortunately, however, he had no need of expending any great amount of money to develope this new coal field, for by singular good luck, pits, machinery, and general arrangements could not have been better placed for working this new field, if he had laid them out with that object, and with special recard to the could not have been better placed for working this new field, if he had laid them out with that object, and with special regard to the state of things recently discovered. Proceeding to the source of the dislocating force, he said the Mendip Hills formed the southern boundary of the Bristol coal field, though their distinguished President (Sir William Guise), Mr. Rtheridge, and himself were able some two or three years ago, to gather proofs from the rocks at Canning-ton Park, near Bridgwater, that those rocks, which had previously bean regarded as Devonian limestone, were after all the carboniforous limestone, though of a highly crystalline condition, and very sparse

of fossil remains. Being, however, genuine mountain limestone they showed almost certainly the existence of a coal field south of the Mendips. His object in referring to this was to recall their attention to a fact that was proved by their friend Mr. Etheridge, and the late Mr. Charles Moore of Bath, beyond all question—that the Mendips were lifted after the deposition of the coal measures—but prior to the deposition of the secondary rocks—and that when those hills were thrust up the volcanic force that in some portions had pushed the lava right through the limestone and old red sandstone the whole country to the north, and possibly to the south as well, was thrust forward. At Radstock, 5 miles north of the Mendips, this thrust had given Lady Waldegrave a double quantity of the Radstock or upper series in veins. They must, however, look for the force that has thrust the Kingswood coal field over itself at a nearer point than the Mendip Hills, and he thought if they would look at the enormous development of carboniferous limestone at Blackdown, Bourton, and in that district, they would see the seat of the force that has caused this displacement. It was singular and exceedingly interesting to note the effect of this thrust. If they looked at the map they would see that south of where they stood the River Avon has been pushed a mile to the north out of its natural course by the same force that had thrust the coal field over itself, and he happened to know that 2 or 3 miles below the level course of the seam of coal in the coal field had been turned almost at the River Avon has been pushed a mile to the north out or its natural course by the same force that had thrust the coal field over itself, and he happened to know that 2 or 3 miles below the level course of the seam of coal in the coal field had been turned almost at right angles to its regular course by the same upheaval of carboniferous limestone, and the displacement caused thereby and the level course of the workings on the south dip of the coal field at Kingswood at a great depth, followed the remarkable course in the river to which he had called attention, thus showing pretty conclusively that the course which had caused the one had produced the other. The level course of the workings at the South Liberty of the Ashton Colliery had been turned round by the same course. In conclusion, Mr. Cossham remarked that the problem he had endeavoured to explain would have a very important influence on the future of the district, and was associated with an industry upon which the future of the country largely depended. Whenever England's mineral resources failed her commercial supremacy must end; and, therefore, every discovery that widened the area and increased the extent of their mineral resources should be regarded with interest. regarded with interest.

regarded with interest.
Sir William Guise thanked Mr. Cossham for his paper and for communicating his discovery first to the club; he regarded it as the most important and valuable that they had yet had in their transactions.
Mr. Etheridge said the discovery was the most important that had been made in the district for the last 25 years. He thoroughly endorsed Mr. Cossham's facts and conclusions, which, he said, gave the last to the geology of the post, bort of the Brital coal fails.

key to the geology of the north part of the Bristol coal field.

A portion of the party afterwards descended the Speedwell shaft with Mr. Cossham, and saw for themselves the strata lying as he had described them.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Aug. 14.—It is exceedingly satisfactory to note how thoroughly mining circles here in the West are becoming permeated with the idea of an impending revival. So much sanguine feeling has rarely been known for a long time; and it seems very evident that there is a good deal to justify it. The very satisfactory character of East Pool account has had its share in confirming this feeling, but no one factor has had more to do with it than the turn in the tide at Tincroft. There must have been more despondency than was generally acknowledged at the untoward state of things in that district for the reaction to have been so thorough and complete.

reaction to have been so thorough and complete.

The special event of the week has, of course, been the annual meetings of the Polytechnic and the Miners' Associations. The former

The special event of the week has, or course, been the annual meetings of the Polytechnic and the Miners' Associations. The former society has had a very good exhibition, as will be seen elsewhere: but not of that exceptional importance in connection with mining industry which has been commonly the case. At the meeting of the Miners' Association a paper was presented giving some valuable statistics touching the comparative performances of the oscillating stamps of Mr. Husband, now working at Tregurtha, and the old gravity stamps. The point of chief present interest here, however, was evidently the question of amalgamation with the Mining Institute, though the answers received from the leading members had left no doubt as to the feeling being in favour of the proposal.

We are glad to find that the Cornwall Mixed Ore and Chemical Company is receiving the support of a large number of highly influential local names. Its success has a far wider influence and importance than the interests of its own proprietary; for only in some such way as that which Mr. Collins proposes to apply can the enormous wealth which the county possesses, in actually available stores of low produce and mixed cres, be realised. The success of such a scheme is really not a matter of doubt; and but for accidental conditions, which do not exist in this case, the problem ought to have been solved long since. Given the materials, all the rest is a question of scientific capacity and business skill; and in the present venture within a lamant is warning. We law all the more stress upon this of scientific capacity and business skill; and in the present venture neither element is wanting. We lay all the more stress upon this matter because of the immense importance success here must have upon the fortunes of our mining districts generally. With but one exception, or a casual two, our present mining processes are purely mechanical, and, so far as we are concerned, chemistry might have stood still for the past quarter of a century. Is there any other industry of which a similar thing could be said? It certainly is not a reflection to make us proud.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Aug. 14.—The new lists of the leading collieries on Cannock Chase showing, as I last week announced, an advance of Is, on coal and 6d, on slack make best ironworks coal 7s. 6d. per ton; second quality, 6s. 6d.; and third quality, 6s. House coal is 10s. 6d. for best deep, 10s. for yard coal and deep one way, 9s. for best shallow, 8s. 6d. for screened deep, 8s. for small shallow, 7s. 6d. for deep rough and London bright, 7s. for deep and shallow muts, and 6s. 6d. for shallow rough. These full prices are not, however, being realised. Merchants will not buy house coal in advance at them, and ironworks proprietors will not send their boats to the pits unless a sensible concession is made. The iron trade presents no new feature of importance this week. Prices still favour buyers. The proposal to reduce wages in the Iron trade has been discussed this week by the ironworkers. At a meeting on Monday, at Walsall, Mr. James Capper, the operative secretary, stated that during the last 10 years the men had submitted to no fewer than 13 reductions, bringing their wages for puddling down to 7s. 3d. from 13s. 3d. He argued that 8s. was the slowest wage the puddlers should receive, and to obtain this the men should be united. It was true that the tonnage rate in the North was 6s. 6d., but it should be considered that for many years the men in South Staffordshire had received 6d. per ton in lieu of the northern rates, whereas in point of fact they ought to receive 6d. per ton more for puddling than the northern men, because the Staffordshire finished iron obtained a much higher price than the northern ratice. The outcome of the meeting was that a resolution Aug. 14.—The new lists of the leading collieries on Cannock Chase the whole of the paleogoic strata, including the coal measures, have been pushed by some force exerted on the south bodily over the top of the coal field of the district, and, strange as it might sound, he believed it to be strictly true, and that though this Kingswood Chase coal field has been worked more or less for at least five centuries, the real coal field, or rather the original level of the coal field, has been worked more or less for at least five centuries, the real coal field, or rather the original level of the coal field, has been worked more or less for at least five centuries, the real coal field, or rather the original level of the coal field, has been worked more or less for at least five centuries, the real coal field, or rather the original level of the coal field, has been worked more or less for at least five centuries, the real coal field, and the thought the five them was the five five them. the stanfordshire nushed from obtained a much higher price than the northern article. The outcome of the meeting was that a resolution that the demand was unreasonable and uncalled for. A more spirited resolve has, however, been come to by a meeting in the Westbromwich District. The men there have pledged themselves to resist a drop if it be awarded. But there can be little doubt that Mr. Capper's advice that the men should submit to whatever is awarded by the arbitrators will be acted upon.

The most important feature of the strike in the coal trade this

week is the legal proceedings which have been began by four miners against the Sandwell Park Colliery Company for 14 days wages in lieu of notice. The men's contention is that the proprietors should

Staffordshire Institute of Mining Engineers on behalf of Mr. A. R. Sawyer, the Assistant Government Inspector of Mines. The writer held that the velocity of the air in collieries bore very materially on the subject of lamps. A table giving the velocities which he has recently taken in some of the largest collieries in North Staffordshire, was produced as a supplement to his previous papers relating to lamps and ventilation. Mr. John Strick read a paper "On Wavish's Patent for Preventing Smoke, Economising Fuel, and Circulating Water in Steam-boilers," and also for economising fuel and preventing smoke in domestic grates. The paper was considered satisfactory, and was ordered to be printed.

REPORT FROM NORTH WALES, SALOP, AND CARDIGAN.

Aug. 14.—The report presented to the Trustees of the Carnarvon Harbour last week will show, perhaps, better than any other means the present state of trade at that port, ascompared with the trade of the same month (July) of last year. The dues received from imports during the month amounted to 16t, while those of the exports were 55t, making a total of 105t, or 10t, inexcess of those received during the month of July, 1893. The return showing the shipment of slates from the port is still more favourable. The finerease has been nearly 8 per cent. on the tonnage of July of last year.

Carnarvon may be taken as furnishing an average return of the slate shipping traffic, and figures like the above are the more cheering, seeing that they bear with them reliability and accuracy, which should be attached to all official data. The harbour at Carnarvon, which is a tidal one, is, however, not kept so free from danger as could be desired. This is shown by the fact that the Harbour Commissioners have been recently considering a claim for 56t. 7s. 6d. for damage done to a vessel named the John Herbert while lying alongside the quay. It appears that when the vessel grounded at low water she rested on the root of a tree, which had been floating about the harbour for some days, and the damage complained of was then done. The demand which has recently arisen for small sized, and even discoloured stocks of old slates still continues, and may be even said to increase. This is a great boon to second-rate quarries, and puts them in greater activity, and their proprietors in better spirits.

A new and important industry seems to be arising in the making of bricks from the slate refuse. The interest taken in this new manufacture is wide and increasing. It need hardly be said that there is abundant material in the debris heaps and tips from the State refuse. The interest taken in this new manufacture is wide and increasing. It need hardly be said that there is abundant material in the deb

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE.

Aug. 14.—There is very little change to report with regard to the Condition of the Coal Trade in this district. All descriptions of round coal continue bad to sell, and with pits, taking them all through, scarcely working four days per week, stocks are accumulating. The better classes of round coal are in extremely poor demand for housefire purposes, and the commoner qualities meet with only a slow sale for steam and iron-making purposes. Quoted rates are without for steam and iron-making purposes.

change, and there is a disposition rather to work short time or put
to force business at excessively low change, and there is a disposition rather to work short time or put down into stock than attempt to force business at excessively low prices. There is, however, an anxiety to sell, which has a tendency to give a weak tone to the market, and to effect sales to clear away stocks, colliery proprietors in many cases are open to quote special rates at under their list prices. At the pit mouth best Wigan Arley averages 8s. 6d. to 9s.; seconds, about 6s. 9d. to 7s.; Pemberton Fourfeet, 6s. 6d. to 7s.; common house-fire coal, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; and common round coal for steam and forge purposes, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per ton. For engine classes of fuel there is a moderate demand; but there is none of that scarcity of slack which is usual during the summer months, and prices are only maintained at late rates. Burgy summer months, and prices are only maintained at late rates. Burgy averages 4s. 6d. to 5s.; for some of the very best slack, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per ton is obtained, but good ordinary qualities can be got at about 3s. 9d. to 4s., and common at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per ton at the pit mouth pit mouth.

about 3s. 9d. to 4s., and common at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per ton at the pit mouth.

For shipment there has not been more than a moderate demand and Lancashire steam coal can be got at about 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per ton, delivered at the High Level, Liverpool, or the Garston Docks. In the Iron Trade there is still an absence of any movement towards improvement, and business all through continues in a very depressed condition. The requirements which consumers have to cover are apparently extremely small, and they are altogether indifferent about buying. Where business is to be done, it is only at the lowest possible prices, and makers have either gradually to come down to the minimum rates, or allow the few orders that are being given out to pass them. Lancashire makers of pig-iron, who for some time past have been undersold by district brands, have had to give way a little on their quoted rates, and 41s. to 42s., less 2½ delivered, equal to Manchester, now represents the average price at which both local and district brands can be bought, although there are some makers who are not disposed to come quite so low as this. Business in the manufactured iron trade continues very slow, and, although there is no actual quotable change in prices, there is a want of firmness when anything like good speculations are to be got; and from the better qualities of Lancashire and North Staffordshire bars delivered here 6l. 12s. 6d. per ton is taken readily with some of the local brands to be got at a trifie less.

The engineering branches of trade are still kept tolerably well employed, and locomotive builders have a considerable weight of work in hand which will keep the leading firms busy for some time forward. Generally, however, there is a continued slackening off in the weight of new work given out, but where complaints are made they are chiefly as to the lowness of prices at which orders have to be taken.

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be taken.

This month's report of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers shows a slight increase in the number of unemployed members throughout the country, and there are about 4 per cent. on the books in receipt of out-of-work support. In the Lancashire district, however, and especially in Manchester and Salford, employment continues very steady, and there is a slight decrease in the number of unemployed, 3½ per cent. being the full average of the members on the books in receipt of donation benefit. The secretary of the Iron Founders' Society reports a moderate decrease in the number of unemployed members, but the reports as to the state of trade are not satisfactory, Manchester, Oldham, and Halifax being the only important centres returned as good.

TRADE IN SOUTH WALES.

TRADE IN SOUTH WALES.

Aug. 14.—The shipments of coal in July at the South Wales ports were as follows:—Cardiff, 639,460 tons foreign and 91,546 coastwise, with 10,069 tons patent fuel; Newport, 145,811 tons foreign and 77,484 coastwise; Swansea, 71,862 tons foreign and 62,518 coastwise, with 34,310 tons patent fuel. The amount sent away last week was low, owing to the Bank holiday, Card.ff exhibiting a total of 106,773 tons; Newport, 30,842 tons foreign and 19,035 coastwise; Swansea, 18,345 tons foreign, and about 15,000 coastwise.

The Forest of Dean Coal Trade is a little better. The amount of iron sent away from Newport in the month of July was 13,798 tons: Cardiff, 10,019 tons. Last week Cardiff received 5532 tons of iron ore from Bilbao, and 1968 from other places; Newport, 6340 tons from Bilbao, and 4800 tons from other places. The large stocks which were on hand some time ago are now being gradually lowered, and prices may become firmer.

The strike at the Library Learners is to the sent the sent to the control of the

strike at the Llynvi Ironworks is at an end, the men having agreed to work one turn per month for nothing instead of submitting to a reduction of 5 per cent., with the understanding that the company will return to the old state of things if the le improves.

The Britonferry Tinworks were re-opened this week after a long stoppage. Trade is good, IC cokes fetching from 15s. 6d. to 16s. per box.

ABERCARN.-On Saturday last (Aug. 9) the Newport Ab Coal Company gave their employees a treat in a large field near their Celynen Colliery. A fete on a large scale was organised, consisting of athletic sports and sundry entertainments. Luncheon was provided for the workmen and a tea for their wives and sweethearts. "Punch and Judy," acrobatic performances, and "nigger" singing formed a part of the programme. The Celynen Philharmonic Society's reed band, conducted by Mr. A. N. Rogers, performed monic Society's reed band, conducted by Mr. A. N. Rogers, performed a lengthy programme of operatic selections and dance music. Mr. Thomas Beynon, the managing director of the company, accompanied by Mrs. and the Misses Beynon, Capt. George Homfray, and Mrs. Homfray were present during the day, joining heartily in the different pastimes. Amongst the visitors also were Messrs. T. G. Tucker (Bath), J. Waddle (Llanelly), E. R. Thomas, R. H. Richards, H. Lishman, C. Bailey, J. Van Tromp, and Masters Percival and Alfred Green, Mr. J. T. Green, and Mr. T. Thomas, of Cardiff, the company's manager and engineer, and Messrs. D. Bowen, cashier, J. W. Green, surveyor, William Jones, underviewer, William James, mechanic, R. R. Lishman, and J. Mackinnson, the secretary to Sports Committee, took an active part in the day's proceedings. At the close of the day-Mr. Beynon addressed those present, stating how pleased he was to meet them, and with Mrs. Beynon and his family to spend a day amongst them, and to see all enjoy them. how pleased he was to meet them, and with Mrs. Beynon and ms family to spend a day amongst them, and to see all enjoy themselves so well and behaving so admirably. Mrs. Beynon having distributed the sport prizes, the fete was wound up by a display of freworks. All thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and expressed their thanks by hearty cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Beynon, the board of directors, and the company.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Aug. 14.—The prospect for the Coal Trade still continues good. Best steam is in good demand, and shipments at Blyth and at the Tyne Docks and other shipping places continue large. There is, therefore, a prospect of full employment at the Northumberland collieries for some time to come. The Durham collieries are also, on the whole, well employed. The shipments at Tyne Dock and at the various stations on the Tyne are on a good scale, while at Sunderland Docks they are doing a good average trade, and at Seaham the demand for house and other coal continues extremely good. The gas coal trade improves but slowly, but the late advance in the price of house coal is maintained. The late returns of coal statistics in Brown's Export List show that the exports for last month compare favourably with those for the corresponding period last year. The expotts of coke have also increased, so that the dull state of the coke trade is due to the deficient demands at the local ironworks and on is due to the deficient demands at the local ironworks and or

the West Coast.

The rating of machinery on these rivers still occupies the attention of the manufacturers interested, and a considerable number of them have combined together for the purpose of resisting the action of the Tynemouth Union, who insist on rating the machinery in the usual way adopted in the district. It is expected that this important question will be contested in the Law Courts shortly.

The Tees salt beds continue to be worked with fair success by Messrs. Bell Brothers by the bore-hole system lately adopted, and other winnings are now projected. Mr. Vivyian, of Whitehaven, is now putting down a bore for the great Newcastle Chemical Company. A new company has just been formed who intend to bore for the

now putting down a bore for the great Newcastle Chemical Company. A new company has just been formed who intend to bore for the salt bed at Havestar Hill, on the north side of the Tees. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Vivyian to put down the holes for this company also. The working of the salt by this ingenious method, as observed above, has no doubt been fairly successful, yet we think that there are some drawbacks connected with it, and it may also be doubted whether those bore-holes will continue to produce also be doubted whether those bore-holes will continue to produce salt in sufficient quantity for any great length of time. Even at a new hole we have observed that the pumps can only be worked at a certain speed to ensure that the water is sufficiently charged with salt; if that speed is much exceeded water is got only slightly charged with salt, and of course of little value, and it is quite possible to work the pumps at a speed which will produce water nearly pure. As the salt bed becomes exhausted in the vicinity of the bore-hole probably this difficulty will be more felt. If a shaft were sunk and the salt mined in the ordinary manner a large quantity could be worked, and a permanent mine would be established free from these objections. The depth from the surface to the salt bed is not excessive, only a little over 200 fms., and a good winding-engine would raise a also be doubted whether those bore-holes will continue to produce

tions. The depth from the surface to the salt bed is not excessive, only a little over 200 fms., and a good winding-engine would raise a large quantity of mineral from that depth per day.

At the famous Green Hurth Mine it was lately feared that the fine vein of lead had been interfered with by the occurrence of a hostile bed of rock, "the whin sill," the vein had, indeed, almost disappeared, but it has again been found taking its natural course nearly in a vertical direction, and worth 3 tons to the fathom, and it is hoped that it will proper richer in denth. that it will prove richer in depth.

The Iron Trade has continued in a dull state during the week,

although the increase of stocks has not been so serious as was at one time anticipated. The increase in stocks was partly caused by reduced shipments. The feeling in the iron market is, of course, weak, but there is no change in prices. Makers still adhere to 37s. for No. 3, and No. 4 forge 34s. 9d. to 35s. The condition of the manufactured iron trade has not improved, and there is very little appearance of any improvement at present. The demand continues very ance of any improvement at prevent. The demand continues very limited, especially for shipbuilding material, which is the chief production, and manufacturers are obliged to accept easier terms with such a dearth of orders. Ship-plates 41.15s. to 51.2s. angles, 41.2s. 6d.; bars, 51.2s. 6d. There is no improvement in the steel trade, and the extensive mills of Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., at Eston, are at present idle. Steel rails are very fairly kept up at the combination price of about 41.12s. 6d. The shipments of pig-iron for the month ending Thursday last was 16,691 tons. The coal and coke trades are rather flat at Middlesborough, except in special departments. House

rather nat at an industry of the property of the property of the coal is rather better for shipment.

The demand for vessels and consequent rate of freights fluctuates to some extent. On the whole, there has been an improvement of late; but there is still insufficient trade to bring all the vessels into work, and a considerable number are laid up for an indefinite period. Some of the shipbuilders on the Wear have received orders for new vessels during the past week, and it is also stated that the Jarrow vessels during the past week, and it is also stated that the Jarrow Company on the Tyne have received orders for gunboats of large

Great preparations are now making for the reception of the Prince of Wales in Newcastle and the district next week. The most imof Wales in Newcastle and the district next week. The most imposing part of the ceremony will nodoubt be the procession of steamers down the Tyne to the new dock to be opened, and from thence to the plers at the mouth of the river. A fine steamer of peculiar construction has been secured for the service of the Royal party—the large American river passenger steamer, Pau E Amazonas, built by Messrs. Leelie of Hebburn. She is one of four steel vessels built by the

firm to ply on the Amazon river. The vessel is fitted with a pair of compound diagonal paddle-wheel engines of 600-horse power by Messrs. Black, Hawthorn, and Co., Gateshead. The vessel stands high out of the water, has three decks, and is quite open at the sides. The vessel is 185 ft. in length, has a beam of 47 ft., and a depth of only 8 ft. This steamer is intended to carry 800 passengers. The scene at Rothbury will also be very fine in its way. The Prince will be received by a guard of honour composed of local volunteers. A large number of visitors will be present in addition the native population, and the shepherds and their wives and daughters from the whole of the Cheviot range of hills have been invited, and will be entertained by Mr. Donken. It is expected that about 300 of these stalwart sons and daughters of the soil will be present. An immense bonfire is prepared to be lighted on the highest point of the Simonside Hills. It is not probable that the Prince will have any time to devote to an inspection of any of the great ironworks or collieries in the district, otherwise he would doubtless be interested in seeing these works. Some of the collieries have been inspected by distinguished scientific men at various times, but so far as we are aware only one royal personage has done this—the Emperor of Russia, who visited the Wallsend Colliery in 1832. He was conducted to the shaft by Mr. Buddle, the famous mining engineer, who wished the Emperor beat a hasty retreat, refusing to descend, and exclaimed—"My God, it is the mouth of Hell." At the present time there is nothing to deter the most timid stranger from entering one of our coal mines, and the means of passing down and up the shafts is safe, rapid, and pleasant. rapid, and pleasant.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Aug. 14.—The Iron Trade of both Derbyshire and the West Riding has undergone but little change of late, and it is probably as good in those districts as it is in any part of the country. There has of late been the usual output of pig at the Staveley, Stanton, Sheep-bridge, Clay Cross, and other works in Derbyshire, although not so much has gone into other districts, and it is, therefore, satisfactory to find that the local consumption is as heavy as it is, for it speaks well for the state of the finished iron trade. In rolled iron the production is not so large as it was at one time, but there is every appear.

much has gone into other districts, and it is, therefore, satisfactory to find that the local consumption is as heavy as it is, for it speaks well for the state of the finished iron trade. In rolled iron the production is not so large as it was at one time, but there is every appearance that it is fast getting up to its old standard, and that the reputation of the Butterley Company in particular will be fully sustained. The Sheepbridge Company are able to turn out 200 tons of merchant iron weekly from their own pig, although it is not likely in the present state of things they are doing so. The large foundries connected with the blast-furnaces have been doing very fairly for some time past in heavy castings, for which several of them are noted. The pipes made at Staveley and some other foundries in Derbyshire are well known all over the kingdom, and the demand for them has kept up very well. The large foundry of Oliver and Co., at Chesterfield, has also obtained a reputation second to none at home and abroad for nearly all kinds of mining plant, and have recently turned out some very heavy castings in connection with powerful fly-wheels. In light and ornamental foundry material only a moderate business has ruled of late, but the wagon works appear to be doing fairly well all round.

Very little that is new can be said about the Sheffield trades, for they have undergone but little change for some time past. Cutlery and hardware have shown to disadvantage for some months past, more especially with respect to America and some of our own colonies, Season specialities, such as lawn mowers, garden and horticultural tools, soythes, rakes, &c., are now all but over, so far as the manufacturers are concerned; but makers of sheep-shears are fairly off for orders. In chaff-cutters and similar light appliances Sheffield has done well, having obtained a good many prizes for such products; Messrs. Crowley and Co. deservedly standing at the head of the list. Their lawn edge-clipper is undoubtedly the most complete and efficie

to Leeds, short time is still the rule; but of late some little improvement has taken place even in house coal. This is shown by the traffic with the Metropolis from the inland districts, which may be taken as a fair guide of what is doing throughout the country. So far, therefore, as the London trade is concerned, the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire colliery owners have had the best of it.

TESTING BOILER PLATES.

Quite a large amount of valuable information was elicited in the Quite a large amount of valuable information was elicited in the discussion at the recent meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers of Mr. Salom's paper "On Physical and Chemical Tests for Boiler and Ship-plates". Dr. RAYMOND submitted a paper on the subject of tests, by Mr. D. Kirkaldy, which contained a statement of the method pursued by him at his celebrated laboratory, as well as a general statement of his views as to the objects to be sought in testing, and the best methods to be used to attain these objects. Mr. Kirkaldy objects vigorously to the use of the awkward English ton of 2240 lbs. in reports of tests, and recommends that all statements be given in pounds and square inches.

ments be given in pounds and square inches.

Regarding the paper as a very important one Mr. Kent remarks that in studying it he had selected such tests as had the chemical analyses, averaging them when two or more tests were given of the same piece, and had constructed new tables showing the effect of carbon and other ingredients upon the steel. From this it appeared that from 10 carbon, with a tensile strength of 53,000 lbs., the strength increased up to 15 carbon with 68,000 lbs., then decreased to 18 carbon with 65,950, and increased to 73,300 at 20 carbon. His to 15 carbon with 05,300, and increased to 75,300 at 20 carbon. His view was that strength did not seem to depend upon those materials, at least within the limits that they were found in the steel discussed in the paper. As a steel manufacturer he found that steel was preferred by consumers which was low in phosphorus, because it gave the best results in use, and, after all, the formal test was service. The amount of phosphorus in steel was also a commercial question, as the lower the steel was in phosphorus the higher the cost. Mr. Kent stated that he, as a manufacturer, would prefer 15 to 18 per cent. carbon for steel boiler plates, provided the steel was low in phosphorus. When working 10 per cent. carbon there was a danger of making 7 per cent. carbon, which was too low and must go to the scrap pile, but when making 18 per cent. carbon, if 15 per cent. should be made it can be put to other uses. One source of trouble is making test for scientific purposes; is that the pieces are not all in making tests for scientific purposes is that the pieces are not all in the same condition.

The chemical test was declared to be insufficient by Mr. Durfee, because there were frequent defects in steel that could not be detected by chemical analysis. Put a 14-in. ingot into a very hot furce; frequently a peculiar sound is heard, like the striking together iron bars. This indicates a rupture in the interior of the ingot that may or may not show in the bar. No matter how much carbon there is in that bar or how many chemical tests are made or what they show, that bar is bad. Mr. Durfee also criticised the practice of testing long pieces, especially for structural purposes, without supporting the centre. As they are put into the machine there is a tendency to break from their own weight. In replying, Mr. Salom boiler-plates, and found them remarkably uniform, low in car rarely over 10 or 12, and very low in phosphores. With regal the effect of size of test pieces in varying the result of the indicatensile strength of the pieces tried, he gave a table showing a whilst a 1-in. piece indicated 63,000 lbs. tensile strength and 41 cent. elongation, a 5-in. piece indicated 56,300 lbs. tensile streamd 32.5 elongation, whilst a 10-in. piece showed only 54,000 testing that and 27 per cent. elongation.

MINE VENTILATION.

MINE VENTILATION.

The science of ventilation, although of paramount important the practical miner, is usually regarded by him as one of the addificult subjects of study; he must either be content with merest outline, or must undertake a long course of prelimitarining in order to be able to comprehend the more advanced in ises. Something between the merely elementary outline and the haustive dissertation on the subject is furnished by the "Treatis Practical and Theoretical Mine Ventilation," by Mr. Bugen Wilson, instructor in Drifton (Pennsylvania) Industrial School Miners and Mechanics—New York: John Wiley and Sons, Lock Trübner and Co., Ludgate-hill—who has, to use his own words, deavoured to deal with ventilation in such a manner that no with a fair knowledge of the English language and of arithmened despair of thoroughly mastering it. Knowing that the mipossesses but a comparatively small stock of words, and is not adept in algebraic formulas, the writer has taken a different partion from the standard works on the subject, endeavouring is away with abstruse language, and such highly mathematical be mulas as are only calculated for well-educated engineers. In each that the text may be more readily followed, each article is that the text may be more readily followed, each article is that the text may be more readily followed, each article is that the text may be more readily followed, each article is that the text may be more readily followed, each article is many useful memoranda, and tables for saving time and lab when dealing with questions relating to ventilation will be found this little volume.

The subject is systematically treated in 11 chapters; the stude being by this means led from the first notions of the nature of guening to the content of the nature of guening to the content of the nature of guening to the content of the nature of guening to the na

when dealing with questions relating to ventilation will be fousithis little volume.

The subject is systematically treated in 11 chapters; the state being by this means led from the first notions of the nature of gasto a knowledge of the most approved forms of mechanical ventiors, and the mode of treating asphyxiated persons. The description of the atmospheres of the principal gases met with in mind and the laws which regulate the expansion of gases and falls bodies are given in the first chapter, and there is then a chapter plaining natural ventilation, head of air, and effects of variation temperature. Safety-lamps are treated of in the third chapter whilst in subsequent chapters the physical properties of air in moint the laws of pressure and friction of air in mines, the laws regulate the quantity of air flowing through mines, the ventilation of simple pits and drifts, splitting air, quantity of air necessary for am air, and the history of mechanical ventilators, and the companies conomy of furnace and fan ventilation are in turn dealt with book is ably and carefully written, and will be of almost inestimate value to miners preparing to pass the examinations for certificial managers. managers.

FOREIGN MINES.

RUBY AND DUNDERBERG CONSOLIDATED.—July 20: Dunder There is no special change to report; 17 tributers at work; 17 ton ore shi during the week.—Home Ticket: The bottom drift has been advanced 3 ft. during the week, the ventilation being bad, which accounts for the progress. We expect to make connection in a few days. Fwo contracts work.—Lord Ryron: The tunnel has been advanced 11 ft. during the work.—Lord Ryron: The tunnel has been advanced 11 ft. during the stotal, 39 ft. from No. 2 winze. The ore in No. 2 cave, both in the east and branches thereof, is very low grade at present. The greater portion of the smaterial has been holsted out of No. 1 cave. The bottom has been readependicularly. There is still considerable waste in the north end, which is deepest point. There is ore exposed in the bottom, but I cannot give idea as to the quantity yet; the quality seems to be fair grade. Therear tributers, four contractors, and four day-pay men at work; 13 tons of ore significant.

tributers, four contractors, and four day-pay men as work; 15 tons dotte mand during the week.

— Telegram, Aug. 12: 22 tons of ore shipped.

VICTORIA (LONDON).—June 25: Total quantity crushed for the month as ing June 21, 2314 tons. Total go'd obtained 356 ozs. 16 dwts. 12 grs.; swap per ton 3 dwts. 20 grs. alluvial 80 ozs. 5 dwts. 12 grs., average, 1:20. Recta 9964, 0s. 9d.; four weeks' mine cost, 11514, 18s. 9d.; loss, 1554, 18s.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (Limited). — Adveceived August 13, 1834, ex Neva (s.), dated Morro Velho, July 19:—
GENERAL OPERATIONS.

GOLD PRODUCE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1884.—The total quantity of bitained in this period amounts to 20,107-3 oits., equal to 2315-0446 cm.
t has been derived as follows:— Oits. Tons. Oits, period of the company of t 17,966·3 ,, 4835 = 2,141·0 ,, — = Re-treatment, &c.

Cost AND PROFIT. 20,107 3 oits. 129 2 ,, Produce Less loss in melting 19,978 1 oits., at 7s. 9d. per oit. £7741 10 3

Profit for the month

Profit for the month

Mine.—Mineral raised from the mine

Mineral quarried per borer per diem

Mineral quarried per diemental per diement

CUTABA COST AND PROFIT.
2311 oits., at 8s. 1d. per oit. ... £934 0 7

10004.
On July 29, dated Rlo 29:—Produce 9 days, second division of July, 6500 disyleid 3-7 oits. per ton.
On Aug. 11, dated Rio 11:—Produce, month of July, 16,500 dila; jul
3-6 oits. per ton.—Quiaba: 1750 tons stammed; yield 1-4 oit. per ton.

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Advice

THE USE OF PETROLEUM REFUSE AS FUEL IN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

sobject of the paper read before the Institution of Mechanical Contents by Mr. Thomas Unquitary is to record the results of subor's experience in the extensive use of petroleum refuse of in the locomotives under his charge on the Grazi and is Railway, South-East Russia. In 1874 the first experise on this railway; but owing to its great cost at that time, such found in other respects capable of being used as a fuel, it abandoned as uneconomical. Recently several appliances, it is allowed to the most approved as were tested on the Grazi and Tarritsin Railway, under the or's superintendence, thus afford with their working.

so confined almost entirely to South-East Russia, the only several appliances, it is a serial about a serial appliance, it is a serial appliance, it is a serial appliances, is a serial appliance, it is a serial appliances, and the serial a

already been been published as to the efficiency of hydro-carbon aid fuels; but the writer is of opinion that a good deal remains be made clear on the subject.

Steam, not superheated, being the most convenient for injecting syray of liquid fuel into the furnace, it remains to be proved as superheated steam or compressed air is really superior to dinary saturated steam, taken from the highest point inside the iller by a special internal pipe. In using several systems of spray jectors for locomotives, the author invariably noticed the impossitity of preventing leakage of tubes, accumulation of soot, and inuality of heating of the fire-box. The work of a locomotive boiler very different from that of a marine or stationary boiler, owing the frequent changes of gradient on the line, and the frequent oppages at stations. These conditions render firing with petroleum ry difficult, and were it not for the part played by properly ranged brickwork inside the fire-box the spray jet alone would be iteinadequate. Hitherto the efforts of engineers have been mainly rected towards arriving at the best kind of "spray injector," for so inutely subdividing a jet of petroleum into a fine spray, by the aid of am or compressed air, as to render it inflammable and of easy ignine. For this object nearly all the knownspray-injectors have very long and narrow orifices for petroleum as well as for steam; the width the orifices does not exceed from \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 2 millimetres, or 0.02 to 03 in., and in many instances is capable of adjustment.

With such narrow orifices it is clear that any small solid particles which may find their way into the spray-injector along with the entroleum will foul the nozyle and check the fire. Hence, in

With such narrow orifices it is clear that any small solid parlels which may find their way into the spray-injector along with
the petroleum will foul the nozzle and check the fire. Hence, in
any of the steamboats on the Caspian Sea, although a single sprayijector suffices for one furnace, two are used, in order that when
ne gets fouled the other may still work; but, of course, the fouled
rifices require incessent cleaning out.

The only instance in which the author is using cold air for difusing the spray is in the case of a special fire, arranged without a
regenerator, for heating tyres; the ordinary blast is employed from
the smithy main, being supplied by a Root's blower. In this arrangement the cost for fuel is only one-third of what it used to be with
ituminous coal, while the amount of work done per day has been
becreased by 25 per cent. The four-spray nozzles are arranged
angentially to the tyre, thus securing a circulation of flame all
rand. The appliances used for this open petroleum fire were not
pecially made for the purpose; the boxes previously employed for
toal were merely arranged to suit petroleum.

In arranging a locomotive for burning petroleum, several details
rerequired to be added in order to render the application convelient. In the first place, for getting up steam to begin with a gas-pipe

I in interval Alameter is fixed along the poutside of the boiler.

In arranging a locomotive for burning petroleum, several details re-required to be added in order to render the application convesient. In the first place, for getting up steam to begin with a gas-pipe of I in internal diameter is fixed along the outside of the boiler, and at about the middle of its length it is fitted with a three-way seek having a sorew nipple and cap. The front end of the longitudinal pipe is connected to the blower in the chimney, and the back and is attached to the spray injector. Then by connecting to the hipple a pipe from a shunting locomotive under steam, the spray it is immediately started by the borrowed steam, by which at the same time a draught is also maintained in the chimney. In a fully quipped engine-shed the borrowed steam would be obtained from fixed boiler, conveniently placed and specially arranged for the purpose of raising steam. In practice steam can be raised from cold water to 3 atmos, pressure (45 bs. per square inch) in 20 minutes. The use of auxiliary steam is then dispensed with, and the spray jet is worked by steam from its own boiler; a pressure of 8 atmos. (120 lbs.) is thus obtained in 50 to 55 minutes from the time the pray jet was first started. In daily practice, when it is only necessary to raise steam in boilers already full of hot water, the full pressure of 7 to 8 atmos, is obtained in from 20 to 25 minutes.

While experimenting with liquid fuel for locomotives, a separate tank was placed on the tender for carrying the petroleum, having a capacity of about 3 tons. But to have a separate tank on the tender, wen though fixed in place, would be a source of danger, from the possibility of its moving forward in case of collision. It was, therefore, decided as sone as retreated and a presence of the present intro-

ossibility of its moving forward in case of collision. It was, therefore, decided, as soon as petroleum firing was permanently introduced, to place the tank for fuel in the tender between the two side compartments of the water-tank, utilising the original coal space. In this way a considerable saving in cost is obtained, besides greater safety. As three sides of the petroleum tank already existed, all that was required was to put a bulkhead in front, and to plate the top and bottom, thus giving the tender a flat top or plateform. op or platform appearance. One advantage arising from this arrangement is that in winter, while heating the water in the tender, the heat is transmitted to the petroleum through the two sides and rear end of the tank. But in addition, it is also indigences between the control of the care. two sides and rear end of the tank. But in addition, it is also indispensable to place a warming coil of steam-pipe close by the cult oil-valve in the tank; through this coil a constant small upward flow of steam is maintained, entering at the bottom, and issuing into the air at one side of the top of the tender, so that the driver can always see that steam is really passing through the coil. This warming is always necessary when the air-temperature falls to about 12° Fahr. below freezing point. The small warming pipe supplying steam to the coil has an elastic connection between tender

and engine, and runs along inside the straight part of the maiu

and engine, and runs along inside the straight part of the main petroleum pipe.

The petroleum is transported from Baku in tanks, and in some cases wooden barges, which were not specially prepared for the purpose, are filled with petroleum. Thus a great quantity of water gets mixed up with the petroleum by leakage, &c. So long as the petroleum is coal—say below freezing point—the water does not easily separate from it. But whenever the petroleum is warmed up—say to 50° Fahr.—the water separates very readily. On each tender-tank is, therefore, placed a water collector, having a cock for letting the water off occasionally as it accumulates. Each tender-tank is also fitted with a gauge-glass of 1 in. diameter, having a scale of inches graduated on a wooden frame that is used to stiffen the glass, which is over 4 ft. long. By means of the gauge-glass the engine-driver can see how the petroleum goes, each inch on the gauge being equivalent to so many poods or lbs.; the tanks being of rectangular form their area is the same top and bottom. For a six-wheeled locomotive the capacity of the tank is 3½ tons of oil—a quantity sufficient for 250 miles, with a train of 480 tons gross, exclusive of engine and tender.

In charging the tender-tank with petroleum it is of great importance to have strainers of wire-cloth in the manhole, of two different meshes, the outer one having openings (say) of ½ in. the inner (say) of ½ in; these strainers are occasionally taken out and cleaned. If care be taken to prevent any solid particles from entering with the petroleum, no fouling of the spray-injector is likely to occur; and even if an obstruction should arise, the obstacle being of small size can easily be blown through by screwing back the steam cone in the spray-injector far enough to let the solid particles pass and be blown out into the fire-box by the steam. This expedient is easily resorted to even when running, and no more inconvenience arises than an extra puff of dense smoke for a moment, in consequence of the sudden admis

of the driver, and the regulation can be so effected as to prevent smoke altogether.

The author's experience with petroleum in eight-wheeled locomotives is not sufficient for enabling him to furnish complete statements of results, but from what he has observed with the eight-wheeled engines that he has altered for burning petroleum, he is satisfied the results are even better than the six-wheeled locomotives having larger diameter of wheels. This he attributes, firstly, to the larger extent of heating surface in proportion to tractive power in the eight-wheeled engines, and, secondly, to the greater frequency of the blast-beats with the smaller wheels.

Up to the present (time the author has altered 72 locomotives to burn petroleum; and from his own personal observations made on the foot-plate with considerable frost he is satisfied that no other fuel can compare with petroleum either for locomotives or for other purposes. In illustration of its safety in case of accident, a photograph is exhibited of an accident that occurred on the author's line on Dec. 30, 1883, when a locomotive fired with petroleum ran down the side of an embankment, taking the train after it; no explosion or conflagration of any kind took place under such trying circumstances, thus affording satisfactory proof of the safety of the petroleum refuse in this mode of firing. Although it is scarcely possible that petroleum firing will ever be of use for locomotives on the ordinary railways of coal-bearing England, yet the author is convinced that, even in such a country, its employment would be an enormous boon on underground lines. boon on underground lines.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF MINES.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF MINES.

The Collieries and Metalliferous Mines of the Kingdom are under the inspection and control of the officers mentioned in the subjoined list, which gives the names, addresses, and dates of appointment of (1) the chief inspectors; (2) the inspectors assisting; and (3) the secretaries of the Boards of Examination, with the months in which the examinations for Certificates of Competency are usually held. There is also shown the districts assigned to the several inspectors (A) under the Coal Mines Act, and (B) under the Metalliferous Mines Act. The whole is arranged according to the seniority of the chief inspector of the district:—

1.—Joseph Dickinson, South Bank, Pendleton, Manchester (1850)

the chief inspector of the district:—
Joseph Dickinson, South Bank, Pendleton, Manchester (1850)
J. S. Martin, Prestwich, Manchester (1873)
M. W. Peace, King-street, Wigan'(December)
A.—Manchester district, comprising North and East Lancashire and Ireland
B.—Cheshire, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, North and East Lancashire,
except the detached part of North Lancashire, also Ireland
Thomas Wynne, Gnosall, Stafford (1852)
A. R. Sawyer, Basford, Stoke-on-Trent (1879)
Joseph Knight, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire (June)
A.—North Staffordshire district, comprising North Staffordshire, Cheshire,
and Shropshire

loseph Angue.

A.—North Staffordshire district, comprising North Staffordshire, and Shropshire

B.—North Staffordshire

William Alexander, Glasgow (1855)

J. M. Ronaldson, Pollokshieds, Glasgow (1875)

Stuart Foulis, 135, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow (November)

A.—Scotland, West district, comprising counties of Argyle, Ayr, Dumfries Dumbarton, Renfrew, and portions of Lanark and Stirling

B.—Argyle, Ayr, Dumfries, Dumbarton, Kreudbright, Renfrew, Wigtown and portions of Lanark and Stirling

Thomas Evans, Peny-bryn, Derby (1855)

A. H. Stokes, Greenhill, Derby (1874)

Wm. Saunders, The Wardwick, Derby (October)

A.—Midland district, comprising counties of Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, and Warwick

-M. H. Stokes, Greenmit, Jordy (1874)
-M. Baunders, The Wardwick, Derby (October)
-M. Midland district, comprising countles of Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, and Warwick
-B.—Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridge, Derby, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Leicester, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland and Warwickshire
-Ralph Moore, Rutherglen, Glasgow (1862)
-J. T. Robson, Cambuslang, Glasgow (1862)
-J. T. Robson, Cambuslang, Glasgow (1862)
-J. T. Robson, Cambuslang, Glasgow (1863)
-Robert Galder, 298, Renfrew-street, Glasgow (May)
-A.—Scotland, East district, comprising countles of Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Kinross, Linlishgow, Perth, Sutherland, upper and middle wards of Lanark, and part of Stirling
-Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Inverness, Kinross, portions of Lanark, Linlithgow, Perth, Shetland, part of Stirling, and Sutherland
-Thos. E. Wales, Swansea (1884)
-E. W. Randall, Penarth, near Cardiff (1883)
-G. H. James, S. Courtland-terrace, Merthyr Tydfil (January)
-A.—South Wales district, comprising countles of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and portions of Brecon and Glamorgan
-B.—Carmarthenshire, Glamorgan-hire, and Pembrokeshire
-Frank N. Wardell, Wath-upon Dearne, Rotherham (1867)
-John R. Jeffery, Solicitor, S. Piccadilly, Bradford (June)
-A.—Vorkshire, and Lincolushire district, comprising Yorkshire, exclusive of North Riding, and Lincolushire
-R.—Vorkshire, exclusive of North Riding
-James Willis, Kewcastle-on-Tyne (1873)
-James Willis, Kewcastle-on-Tyne (1873)
-James Willis, Kewcastle-on-Tyne (1873)
-James Willis, Kewcastle-on-Tyne (1873)
-James Willis, Kewcastle-on-Tyne (1874)
-R.—Mewcastle district, comprising counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and part of Durham
-Domberland, Northumberland, and the detached part of North Lancashire
-C. Le Neve Foster, Llandudno (1873)

chire

C. Le Neve Foster, Liandudno (1873)

B. Anglesey, Brecon, Cardigan, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth,

Montgomery, Radnor, Shropshire, and the Isle of Man

-Thomas Bell, Durham (1873)—In charge, 1873

-W. N. Akkinson, Shinciffe Hall, Durham (1873)

-G. W. Bartlett, Cleveland Parade, Darlington (July)

A.—Durham district, comprising county of Westmoreland, part of Durham, and North Riding of Yorkshire

B.—Durham, Westmoreland, and North Riding of Yorkshire

-Henry Hall, Kaishili, Prescot (1873)—In charge, 1875

J. I. Hedley, Chester (1874)

-M. W. Poace, King-street, Wigan (June)

A.—Liverpool district, comprising counties of Anglesey, Denbigh, Flint, and West Lancashire

B.—West Lancashire

-Thomas Cadman, Lydney, Gloucestershire (1873)—In charge, 1876

-R. Donald Bain, Newport, Monmouthshire (1877)

J. T. Thomas, Coleford, Gloucester (July)

A.—South-western district, comprising the counties of Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Monmouth, Bomerset, and portions of Brecon and Glamorgan B.—Eastern part of Glamorganshire, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, part of Somersetshire, and Wiltshire

B.—E. J. Frecheville, Truro (1880)

B.—Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and part of Somersetshire, Hampshire, and Isle of Wight

W. B. Soott, Parkdale, Wolverhampton (1873)—In charge, 1883

W. H. Pickering, Compton Road, Wolverhampton (1883)

W. H. Sekmore, Shelfield, near Walsall (January)

A.—South Staffordshire district, comprising South Staffordshire and Worcestershire

B.—South Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Bedfordshire, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk

CLERKS OF MINKRAL STATISTICS.—Richard Meade (1841), Home Office

CLERKS OF MINERAL STATISTICS.—Richard Meade (1841), Home Office ames B. Jordan (1858), Home Office.

STANDARD LEAD MINE.—At the statutory meeting of share-holders, held at the offices of the company, Dashwood House, on Thursday—(Mr. G. S. Gregory in the chair)—the Chairman stated that this being the first or statutory meeting of the company, which they were compelled to hold within four months of the registration of the company in accordance with the Act there really was no business nor any accounts to put before the shareholders; he was, however, pleased to be able to say that the latest report from the mine was of a most satisfactory character, the yield of lead and blende was steadily increasing and the manager speaks most favourably of the east and west lode in the 45 fathom level, which is yielding 3 tons of blende per fathom, and he states that he will be "greatly disappointed if he does not very shortly meet with a great deposit of lead at this point." This is a most important feature, as it will considerably augment the returns from the mine. The yield from the present points in operation is from 1 to 2 tons of lead, and from 2 to 3 tons of blende per fathom. He was also pleased to say that the price of lead had risen nearly 1, per ton during the last month, and there was every reason to believe that further substantial advances would follow.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

Mening Company of Irelland.—An extraordinary general meet-

month, and there was every reason to believe that further substantial advances would follow.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

MFNING COMPANY OF IRELAND.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held in Dublin, on Aug. 8, to confirm a resolution passed at a previous extraordinary general meeting, altering the Articles of Association of the company, by the insertion therein immediately after Article 30 of the following:—"Reduction of Capital: The company may from time to time by special resolution reduce its capital."—Mr. Abraham Shackleton, J.P., who presided, in moving the adoption of the resolution, said that the subject was first introduced at a general meeting by some of the shareholders. The present shares were 251, each, of which 14, were paid up. It had been considered unsatisfactory that there should be such a large margin of upaid capital, and that it would be desirable to reduce it considerably. It would be for the directors and shareholders to consider hereafter the amount of that reduction. Although he was not authorised to make any statement with regard to it, it had been suggested that the share capital should be reduced to 104, a share, thus leaving a margin of 34, uncelled, not that the directors had any expectation that there would be need for calling up the 34, but because the company owned property in many cases by lease, and it was desirable there should be a margin left to satisfy any claims that might arise. Two other meetings would be necessary before say actual reduction could take place.—Mr. M°Clean said that as long as the company had a margin of 3000, unemployed capital to their credit, it was surely very good security to their creditors without any further margin.—Mr. Fizzgeraid, solicitor to the company, said be did not see that there would be any difficulty so far as their creditors were concerned. In fact they could pay them off at once; but there were some rents for which they were lable, and they might be asked to sot aside a sum in addition t

to set aside a sum in addition to the unemployed capital to secure these. The resolution was carried nem, dist, and the proceedings terminated.

GOLD AND SILVER.—Messrs. PixLEY and ABELL (Aug. 14) write; Since last week there has been little or no enquiry for gold; the small Indian orders have been filled at cheaper rates. The chief arrivals comprise:—10,1076. from Australia, 73001. from Vera Cruz, 14,5001. from West Indies, 62,0001. from New Zealand, = 93,9701. The P. and O. boats take 15,0001. to Bombay, and 24,5001., in coin, to Madras and Calcutta. The Bank has soid 50,0001. sovereigns, and they have been sent to Lisbon. Silver: Owing to weaker Indian Exchanges and considerable arrivals the market gave way, and the amount ex Medway from the West Indies was fixed at 50½d., showing a drop of ½d. since our last. The imports are:—70,3771. from River Plate, 66,5001. from New York, 5300 from West Indies = 142,2771. The Siam and Cathay take 114,5002 to India. Mexican Dollars: With some large amounts to hand dollars are still quoted at previous rates. The arrivals are:—129,0001. from Vera Cruz, 10,0001. from West Indies, 25001. from New York;—141,5007. The Cathay takes 114,2502 to China and the Straits. The quotations for bullion are:—Bar gold, fine, 77s. 9d. per ox, standard; bar gold containing 20 dwts. silver, 75s. 1540, per ox. standard; bar silver, 50½d. per ox. standard; bar silver, 60½d. per ox. standard; cake silver, 51.6s. 6d.; discount, 3 percent.

IBON AND MANGANIFEROUS ORES.—Mr. E. S. FERGUSSON (Cardiff, Aug. 13) writes:—The iron ore market is firm, the quarantine in Spain having decreased stocks at the iron works. Prices of Bilbao or Dicido Rubio ore are 11s. per ton ex ship Cardiff or Newport, with guarantee of 50 per cent. iron, and usual sliding scale. Freights from Bilbao to Cardiff or Newport are 5s., and two or three boats have just been chartered at that take.

QUICKSILVER.

Imports from Jan	1 to July 31, 1	bottles,	about	1883. 52,363	***	about	1884. 54,643
Exports ,,	**	**	99	29,923			32,593
Imports for July	***************	. ,,	99	18,266	***	**	3,802
Exports			**	3,719	***	**	5,647
Price per bottle,	bout	********	*******	£5 12 (3		£5 6 3
Stock in Lond	on to July 31	, 1884,					
93,000 bottles.—1	London, Aug.	14.	J. 1	BENNET	T	BROTH	ERS.

Date.	Mines.	LEAD Tons. Pr	O R I	ton.	Purchasers.
Aug. 12—1	sle of Man	100	£ 8 12	6	Panther Lead Co.
14-N	orth Hendre	50	7 4	6	Walker, Parker, and Co.
—I	thosesmor	50	7 1	6	Quirk, Barton, and Co.
E	Ialkin	50	7 6	6	Walker, Parker, and Co.
_v	Vest Trelogan	20	7 11	0	ditto
15V	an	1756	9 12	6	dirto
-	ditto	1756	7 12	6	Adam Eyton and Son.
_	ditto	20	B 4	6	
-	ditto	35	8 0		Weston, Son, and Co.

Tenders for 150 tons of lead ore, ex Zayda, lying at Garston, for sale on Aug. 13:—Mining Co. of Treland, 6f. 5s.; Adam Eyton and Son, 6f. 2s. 6d.; Walker, Parker, and Co., 6f.; Nevill, Druce, and Co., 5f. 17s.; C. Pass and Son, 6f. 15s.; J. H. Moore, 5f. 10s.; Sheldon, Bush, and Co., 5f. 10s.; J. Walton and Co., 5f. 8t. Locke, Blackett, and Co., 4f. 12s. 6d.

Date. Mines.	BLACK TIN.	Purchasers.
Aug. 13-Phonix United	20 £46 17 6	Redruth Smelting Co

THE D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED). IN LIQUIDATION.

A LL PERSONS claiming to be CREDITORS of the ABOVE COMPANY are required, on or before the 28th day of August instant, to SEND IN their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS, addressed to Mr. EDWAND ASHMEAD, the Liquidator of the D'Eresby Mountain Mining Company (Limited), 2, Drapers' Gardens, London, E.C.; or, in default thereof, will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved.

bts are proved.
EDWARD ASHMEAD, Liquidator. Dated the 14th August, 1884.

TANGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY NG LISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).
Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 21st day of August, at One o'clock, at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, for the purpose of receiving a statement of the company's affairs since the last General Meeting.
Offices: 6, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., 13th August, 1834.
N.B.—The Transfer Boots will be closed on Wednesday, the 13th August, and be re-opened on Wednesday, the 27th August.

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Jos. Minnis, Assayer." Arrangements can be made to crush and treat some tons of ore

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Mining engineers can make their own experiments, and carry away their own samples to be assayed.

The actual cost of treatment will be under 1s. per ton.

The company undertake that the results will be, at least, equalled in regular working. A machine 9 ft. by 2½ ft. can be attached to the batteries or stamp mills and be at work within a few hours after its delivery at the mine, and will treat 10 tons per 24 hours.

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BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.	25000 Aborduna, *1, Donbigh	50000 North Molton, c, mn, t, Devon
Prid. Last wk. Clos. pr. Total divs. Per sk. Last pd.	10000 Brada, * l, Isle of Man	40000 Okel Tor, * t, c, a, Calstock
20 hiue Hills 4, c, St. Agnest 4 8 6 34 34 14 0 4 0 0 2 0 May 1881 000 Carn Bres, c, t, Ulogant 13 2 11 44 334 4 52 11 8 0 10 0 Nov. 1881	20000 Bwich United,* J. Cardigan	
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00 Lieburne, 1, Cardiganshire 18 15 0	12000 Derwent, ** (, Durham 4 0 0 4 6 0	6000 Polcrobo, f, Crowan
00 Mining Co. of Ireland, ci, c, t	**************************************	36000 Russell United, * c. Tavistock 0 10
46 Ditto 011 3 0 2 0 Nov. 1882 90 Phonix United, t, c, Linkinhornes, 6 2 9 214 2 214 17 7 6 0 1 6 Apr. 1883 90 Poman Gravels, L, Balone 7 10 0 314 334 354 17 7 6 0 5 0 May 1883	12000 East Blue Hills, f, St. Agnes	30000 Silver Hill, ** Callington
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0 Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock	12500 Ecton, c, Wetton	2043 South Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan 7 4 6000 South Wheal Frances, t, Illogan 9 19 30000 Standard, t. bl., Llanrwst 1 0
(6 Wheal Kitty, 8, 8t. Agnes)	12000 Gawton, c, Tavistock 2 5 0 34 4 34 40000 Glasg. Car., c*[30000sb. @1 pd., 10000 tss. pd.] 34 34 34	40000 Tamar, s-1, Bearalston* 1
FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.	30006 Gebbett, * f, Devon	5000 Tregembo, t, c, Oernwall
0 Alamillos, 2, Spain*†	8500 Gorand and Marilyn Con / Flint 2 10 0	8000 Trevaunance, t, St. Agnes
0 Australian, c, South Australia; 7 7 6 17 2 17 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	2000 0 1 117 00 1 1 1 1 1 0	
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0 Copiapo, c, Chili* (24 shares)† 3 10 0 234 24 234 2 15 3 0 1 0June 1834 0 English & Australian, 7 c, S. Aust 2 10 0 74 96 75 3 2 9 0 1 0Mar, 1884	8400 Hardshins,* i, Westmore, (10s. sh.) 0 2 6 3 16 14 3 18 12000 Herodsfoot, i, near Liskeard 1 1 6 0 14 14 14 18000 Hingston Down, e, Calstock* 1 0 13 0 14 14 18 18000 Hingston Down, e, Calstock* 1 0 13 0 14 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	50000 Weardale, I, Northumber, (4t. share) 1 12000 West Assiston, I, Carnarvon
) Fortuna, 6, Spain*1	35000 Holway Consols, *!, Flintshire 1 0 0 25000 Kit Hill Gt. Cons. *c, ars-m, (2l. sh.) 1 2 8 ½ ½ ½ ½	10000 West Godolphin, s, c, Breage 1 3 12000 West Gonamena, c, St. Cleer 0 1 20000 West Lisburne, st. Cardigan 1
La Plata, s-l, Leadvillet	15000 Lady Ann, * s-i, Lianarmon	3000 West Mary Ann, I, Menheniot 1 18 20000 W. Pateley Bridge, I, Yorkshire 1
Mason & Barry c, Portugal	9000 Marke Valley, c, Liukinhorne; 7 13 6 58 56 34 6000 Medlyn Moor, t, Wendron	6000 West Polbreen, f, c, St. Agnes 0 11 5190 West Poldice, St. Day! 7 10
Quebrada Kail, Land, & Cop. Venezuel 19 9 0 4/3 3 4/3 5 per cent 1882 Panuleillo, c, Chilli*1 4 0 0 4 3/4 4/4 2 0 9 0 2 0 May 1884 Pitangui. 2, Brazii (in. 6000 & pd), 0 10 0 10 1 0 6 pt. 1880 1	5000 Mealyn Maor, ; Wendron 510	6141 West Wheal Frances, f, Illogan I 14 13 3000 West Wheal Poevor, f, Redruth 4 10 2400 West Wheal Seton, c, Cambornet 6 20
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Ditto, shares 10 0 0 1674 1674 1674 1674 1674 1674 1674 1674	8000 New Holcoath, t, c, Camborne* 3 0 0 0000 New Holmbush, t, c, Callington 3 0 0	2585 W.Comf., & No. Tres., f, c, Gwennap 2 2 50000 Wheal Elizabeth, f, Cornwall 1 12288 Wheal Jane, f, Keal 3
FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES. Alamillos, Spain	6144 Mount Carnes, 5, 6, Redruth 1 15 0 4 22000 New Caradon, c, 8t. Cleer 0 6 0 4 24 11 14 2500 New Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan 10 5 8 114 1 14 2500 New Dolcoath, t, c, Oalmorne 3 0 0 6000 New Holmbush, t, c, Callington 0 0 6000 New Kitty, t, 8t. Agnes 1 7 0 114 14 14 14 5000 New Langford, s, c, Callington 2 6 46 46 46 46 5000 New Redmoor, var, Callington 1 5 0 7500 New Terras, t, St. Austeli 2 0 0 12 4 4 4 5000 New Terras, t, St. Austeli 2 0 0 12 4 4 5000 New Turnpet, t, Lelant 6 0 0 2000 New Turnpet, t, Wendron 1 0 0 1 14 1	12000 West Phoenix, *, Linkiniorne
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Victorine (Nevada, U.S.) Deb. Bds 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 6 June 1882	0000 N. D'Eresby Mount., 1, bl, Carnary. 1 0 0	bl, blende; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, si
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Have made calls since last dividend was paid.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	I have paid dividends.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN M		FINANCIAL AND INVESTMENT.	IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.	Issue. Shares. GAS COMPANIES.
	Pand. Clos. pr.	Issue, Shares, Pd. Clos. pr. 49150 10 Aus. Mort. & Agency [L] Eng. issue 2 21/4 21/4	Shares. Company. Paid. Price.	5000. 20 Balila [L]
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20000 Hoover Hill, g, North Carolina 1 12000 Hultafall, l, bl, Orebre, Sweden . 5	0 0 16 16	A 1251	10 Midland Iron Co. [L]	Jane Shares
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00000 Michipicoten," nsf, s, Quebec 1 9000 Missouri, i, pref (fully paid) 10 300000 Montana, "g, s, U.S.A 2 50000 Mosells, "i, b-i, Germany 1 135000 Mysore," g, India† 1	c o	25661 25 London	10 Sandweil Park Colliery Co. [L] 10 0	35000 10Glasgow Tramway & Omni. [L].
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75000 West Callao, g, Venezuela	0 0	10 Great Northern of Copenhagen 10 0 13% 13%	60000 7 London and San Francisco [L] all 5% 6%	10 United Asbestos
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proper Auto Miver, '9, Apd California 1	0 0	6 Finited Telephone (L) 6 0 111/ 113/	2000 SE Water of Ameterities 30 40	av, when bringer, more Award the